

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1996, 33, 1, 1-14.

Summit Scorecard: An Informal Assessment of Who Won

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia. — None of the participants at the annual summit conference ever admits to being a loser afterward, but the range of satisfaction with the conference outcomes varies greatly — and always in relation to the domestic political goals the individual leaders bring with them.

Thus, the international aspects of a summit conference can be regarded by the delegations with detachment, or even cynicism, because they often are short on specifics or practical steps that would change things. But how well a participating country is perceived to fare in terms of public opinion at home is a matter of real sensitivity to the individual leaders.

Here is a list of the political agendas that the participating leaders brought to this year's summit conference in Williamsburg, and an informal assessment of whether their goals were met or missed:

• **Britain.** Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who faces a general election in less than two weeks, was thought to have been seeking a quick political boost from the conference. She seems to have succeeded. The language of the statement on national security, particularly as it referred to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's determination to follow through with deployment plans for new cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, was pure profit for her because the Labor Party opposes the plan.

On economic matters, the final communiqué said nothing that could trouble her. Rather, the pledge to limit the growth of expenditures, a reference to holding down government spending, fit perfectly into the

framework of Thatcher economics. So did the statement in the final declaration calling for a continued battle against inflation.

• **Japan.** The Japanese succeeded in softening the often bitter criticism of their trade policies that had marked past conferences. In endorsing the security statement and joining in a global defense stance with the Atlantic alliance for the first time, the Japanese felt they were offering the West a new kind of cooperation that would help deflect criticism.

In terms of domestic politics, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who faces elections in the fall, tried to show himself as a man of leadership capacity and decisiveness. In the opinion of Yasuhisa Nakada, White House correspondent of the Kyodo News Agency, his efforts were successful. "It's very significant for the Japanese that we've entered into the big world of arms control affairs," Mr. Nakada said.

• **Canada.** Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who has pushed hard for more economic aid for the Third World on the premise that it would mean more jobs for Canadians, got little to show for his lobbying. A conference participant who was not part of the Canadian delegation said the Third World would be furious over the lack of action.

Domestic politics also require that Canada take security positions that differ to some degree from those of the United States. In letting reporters understand that Canada thought Sunday's security declaration would have been better off without including references to French and British nuclear forces, an important issue at the Geneva arms reduction talks, Mr. Trudeau may have scored points at home, but upset some allies.

• **France.** France gave a little and got a little. The language in the communiqué about the need for "helpful" intervention in currency markets was the kind that could bolster the franc. The reference to holding an international conference on monetary stabilization could be taken as a victory for President François Mitterrand, who has been pressing for such a meeting. The American draft for the final communiqué sought to avoid the reference.

But Mr. Mitterrand did not like the way the French press covered the first day of the summit, complaining that it cast him in too conciliatory a role toward the United States. Mr. Mitterrand got nothing in the way of support for his notions on stabilizing raw material prices, and he will surely face trouble from the left wing of the Socialist Party and the Communists for signing the statement that Western security is "indivisible and must be approached on a global basis."

• **West Germany.** The main goal was to get through the meeting without becoming a source of controversy, often West Germany's lot in summit gatherings during the years of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The task was managed easily by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He stated his concern about American interest rates frankly, but avoided antagonism.

Mr. Kohl also left Williamsburg with the feeling that he got good support from the Americans in advance of his trip to the Soviet Union on July 4. "I think some people actually thought we were boring," a Bonn official said. "We said 'yes' to the security document and 'yes' to the communiqué. It was easy,

without irritation, and that's how Kohl won the election."

• **Italy.** With parliamentary elections scheduled for the last week of June, Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani's political mission as a Christian Democratic leader was to avoid controversy and to profit wherever possible. He was largely successful.

With the lira as chronically weak as the French franc, Italy wanted some new expression acknowledging the need for intervention in currency markets, and got it. The reaffirmation of the intent to deploy new missiles at the end of the year was also welcomed. "Whoever forms the next government can only be pleased" with the missile statement, said Ignazio Cantu, Mr. Fanfani's spokesman. "There's really no party in Italy that's opposed except the Communists."

• **United States.** In the won and lost columns, the big victory was Sunday's joint statement on security, which pulled Japan and to a lesser degree France into a broadened concept of global defense responsibilities. For the French press, in particular, President Ronald Reagan showed unexpected tactical skill in maneuvering the document past Mr. Mitterrand. In addition, the Americans were able to get the leaders to agree to Mr. Reagan's thesis that signs of economic recovery are present, a kind of tacit admission that his policies work.

In the other column, the United States had to concede that some of Mr. Reagan's policies might be hindering a world recovery, and the United States had to agree in wording in the communiqué that acknowledges the need for monetary and budget policies that will lower interest rates.

WORLD BRIEFS

Reagan Talks to Arms Negotiator

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan conferred Wednesday with his chief arms control negotiator, who reported that the president would modify his proposals for strategic arms talks before negotiations resumed with the Soviet Union next week in Geneva.

Edward L. Rowley said the administration would give serious study to the proposal that two older long-range missiles be dismantled for every new missile deployed. Asked whether he was optimistic about the chances for negotiating a strategic arms control agreement with Russia, Mr. Rowley said, "I have hope."

He said Mr. Reagan would meet with the National Security Council to decide on specific modifications before the arms control talks on long-range weapons resume Wednesday. Mr. Reagan has proposed that each side reduce the number of long-range nuclear warheads by about one-third, in 5,000 each.

CIA Chief Deals Heavily in Stocks

WASHINGTON (AP) — William J. Casey, the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, bought and sold several million dollars worth of stocks and other securities in the bull market last year, according to his financial disclosure form.

Mr. Casey bought stock worth from \$1.9 million to \$4.5 million while selling stock worth at least \$1 million and possibly more than \$2.1 million. Unlike his two predecessors at the CIA and many other top government officials with access to confidential economic data, Mr. Casey did not put his stock portfolio in a blind trust.

After release of last year's disclosure form, which showed Mr. Casey selling more than \$600,000 in oil stocks as a gift developed in world markets, the CIA established an arrangement in which his transactions are regularly reviewed by a deputy for possible conflicts of interest.

Thais Order Ex-Green Beret Out

BANGKOK (AP) — The Thai government Wednesday ordered a former U.S. Green Beret, James G. Grizz, and his associates deported from Thailand, their base for staging searches into Laos to find Americans they claim are still held prisoner from the Vietnam War.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said the order declared Mr. Grizz and four others persona non grata because their presence in Thailand was "not appropriate."

The order said that in March, Mr. Grizz and four other Americans had been charged with illegal possession of a high-powered radio transmitter used in an operation to rescue U.S. war prisoners reportedly held in Laos. Thai authorities fined them, gave them suspended sentences and sent them home. Thai immigration authorities say Mr. Grizz returned to Thailand about two weeks ago, but his exact whereabouts are not known.

More Than 500 Arrested in Peru

LIMA (AP) — More than 500 Peruvians were arrested on the first day of a two-month national emergency declared by President Fernando Belaúnde Terry to combat attacks by Maoist guerrillas.

Most of the arrests Tuesday were in the Lima area and around the guerrilla stronghold near Ayacucho 350 miles (560 kilometers) southeast of the capital. Most of those arrested were released, the police said.

The police set up checkpoints on main roads leading into Lima and searched the Andes foothills east of Lima where the guerrillas set off dynamite blasts last week, cutting power supplies and forcing Mr. Belaúnde to declare the emergency.

Berlin Court Hears of Nazi Killings

BERLIN (Reuters) — The only woman to survive a Nazi massacre in a French village testified Wednesday about how SS troops herded women and children into a church and then set off explosives.

The written evidence of Marguerite Rouffanche was read at the trial in East Berlin of Heinz Barth, a former SS officer accused of taking part in the June 1944 killings of 642 people in Oradour-sur-Glane. He had admitted taking part in the massacre.

Mrs. Rouffanche spoke of heart-rending screams from the women and children as they were forced into the church. She survived the explosion only to be hit by machine-gun fire in an arm and leg when she tried to escape. Two daughters and a grandson with her in the church were killed.

U.S. Wary of Libyan Intentions

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. State Department said Wednesday that the United States was "seriously concerned" by evidence of a recent surge of air and ground military activity by Libya in or near northern Chad.

The spokesman, Rush Taylor, said reports indicate Libya is increasing military air flights over the so-called Aouzou Strip region it claims in northern Chad. The activity suggests Libya "is taking further steps to support a dissident attack against the Chadian government," he said.

"We have received reliable information concerning deployment of Libyan troops to its southern border area, possibly for introduction into the fighting in Chad at an opportune time," Mr. Taylor said. He added that fighter aircraft, with support elements now in place, would be capable of launching attacks.

Poland Boycotts ILO Over Inquiry

GENEVA (Reuters) — Poland boycotted the annual conference of the International Labor Organization as the session opened Wednesday for three weeks. Polish officials threatened to quit the organization if the ILO governing body carried out a decision to investigate labor policies in Poland.

The inquiry, only the seventh such action since the ILO was created in 1919, was decided upon after agency officials judged Polish responses to several requests for information or cooperation to be inadequate. The creation of a commission of inquiry is the most severe step the organization can take.

The conference chairman, Labor Minister James Bolger of New Zealand, made no mention of Poland's absence in his opening speech. But he welcomed the return of China, which is to rejoin the organization next week after a 34-year absence. Beijing owes about \$36 million in contributions, but the conference plans to cancel the debt. The Taipei government represented China in the ILO from 1949 to 1971, when the agency recognized the Beijing government as the sole Chinese representative.

Kenya Frees 8,463 From Prisons

NAIROBI (Reuters) — President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya freed 8,463 prisoners Wednesday, including several members of the air force who were imprisoned for their involvement in an abortive coup in August.

Junior airmen led the rebellion, which was crushed by the army within hours. Mr. Moi disbanded the air force and imprisoned about 1,000 airmen for their part in the plot.

Mr. Moi made the announcement in a speech in a Nairobi park attended by thousands and marked by the appearance overhead of several air force jet fighters. It was not known who piloted them.

Swiss Company to Destroy Dioxin

PARIS (AP) — The 41 barrels of poisonous dioxin left from an industrial accident in Seveso, Italy, and recently found in northern France, will be destroyed in Switzerland, the Environment Ministry announced Wednesday.

The dioxin, which will be transported to Switzerland in the next few days, will be burned by the Ciba-Geigy company in Basel, the ministry said in a statement.

Last fall, the dioxin was taken to the town of St. Quentin in northern France by the owner of Spelidex, a Marseilles company. The barrels subsequently disappeared. They were found last month in an abandoned slaughterhouse in the town of Angoulême-le-Sart and were taken to a French army base in Sissonne.

For the Record

MANILA (UPI) — The United States and the Philippines signed a \$900-million agreement Wednesday that allows the two largest overseas U.S. military bases to operate through 1989.

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — A former member of Ghana's ruling council, Joachim Amartey Kwei, is to stand trial for conspiracy to murder three High Court judges and a retired army major who were shot and killed after being kidnapped last June. Radio Accra reported Wednesday.

BUDAPEST (UPI) — Six Hungarian dissidents have been warned by the police to stop publishing underground literature, dissident sources said Wednesday.

LONDON (Reuters) — About 200 anti-nuclear protesters were arrested Wednesday as they tried to blockade a U.S. nuclear bomber base at Upper Heyford, in southern England, police said. Seventy-one protesters were arrested at the base on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Richard Stone, a Democrat and former U.S. senator from Florida, was sworn in Wednesday as President Ronald Reagan's special ambassador to negotiate a peaceful end to the political violence in Central America.

Japanese Reassessing Role of Nation After Statement at Summit

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — Japan's actions last weekend in joining the United States and the European allies in a joint statement about international security has stirred controversy in Tokyo and is generating reappraisals here of the nation's future role in global affairs.

In some respects this event,

NEWS ANALYSIS

much discussed by U.S. and European leaders at the Williamsburg summit, has more symbolic than practical meaning. But symbols, especially in this field, are of great importance to everyone concerned.

Item by item, in literal terms, there is little in the seven-paragraph joint declaration that goes beyond the existing policy of the Japanese government.

The main new item is that "non-nuclear" and previously pacifistic Japan for the first time joined the United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations in making a high-profile statement dealing with East-West security issues, including questions of nuclear negotiations and deployments related to the Soviet Union.

Opposition parties in Japan and some elements of the Japanese me-

dia treated Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's participation in the joint statement as close to a declaration of adherence to the NATO military alliance.

The Socialist Party chairman, Ichio Amikura, for example, said the summit statement "confirmed the unification of the U.S.-Japan security treaty and the NATO security relationship."

Mr. Nakasone's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and their party spokesmen in Tokyo denied that a sweeping change has taken place. Appealing to Japanese pride, many private comments and some public comments from Tokyo officials stressed that Japan, a crucial economic player at summits but previously a nonparticipant in security discussions, now has been accepted as a full member of the "West."

At a news conference Monday, Mr. Abe said a crucial part of the joint statement in Japanese eyes was the sentence declaring, "The security of our countries is indivisible and must be approached on a global basis." This sentence, according to diplomatic sources, was placed in the declaration at Japan's request.

At one level, the sentence reflects U.S.-European agreement that, as Tokyo has recently insisted, no arms-control deal should permit the Soviet Union to reduce its military power in Europe while increasing its power in Asia.

Statements attributed to the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in January suggested that SS-20 nuclear missiles removed from Europe as a result of Geneva negotiations might be moved to Asia. This stirred alarm in Japan, generating unprecedented public and political interest there in European military issues.

From another perspective, the statement that security is "indivisible" justifies a Japanese role in the security of the West. This is a major departure from Tokyo's previous official premise that its only legitimate military role was in self-defense of its home islands.

This narrow definition of self-defense has actually been eroding for several years, especially since Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, in a May 1981 visit to Washington, accepted the concept of "burden sharing" in a manner implying a Japanese contribution to a broader and common defense.

This shift was accelerated by the coming to power of the security-minded Mr. Nakasone and especially his statements in Washington last January that Japan aims to be able to block overflights of the Soviet Backfire bomber and to bottle up the Soviet fleet in the Sea of Japan. Such ideas build on self-defense but go beyond any narrow definition to ambitious strategic consequences.

This progression of words and deeds helps explain why Japan's adherence to Sunday's summit statement has been taken so seriously by opponents and proponents of a larger Japanese military role in the world.

U.S., Russia Discuss Deal on Grain Sales

The Associated Press

LONDON — U.S. and Soviet officials began two days of talks Wednesday in London on U.S. grain sales under a long-term agreement.

In August, President Ronald Reagan authorized a one-year extension of the agreement, which had been due to expire Sept. 30. Under it, Russia is obliged to buy six million metric tons of wheat and corn annually.

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PELSHE'S FUNERAL — Soviet leaders attended the funeral on Wednesday in Moscow of Arvid Pelshe, who at 84 was the oldest member of the Politburo. Acting as a pallbearer during the procession to the Kremlin Wall was Yuri V. Andropov, the Communist Party leader. At Mr. Andropov's left is Nikolai A. Tikhonov, the Soviet prime minister, and at his right is Dmitri F. Ustinov, the defense minister.

Jet Makes an Emergency Landing In U.S. With Fuel Almost Gone

By Douglas B. Feaver

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Republic Airlines jetliner carrying 86 people from Fresno, California, to Phoenix last week temporarily lost power in one of its two engines when it made a safe emergency landing at an air force base after the crew learned the plane was almost out of fuel.

National Transportation Safety Board officials, investigating the incident, said Tuesday that Republic Flight 366 left Fresno without refueling and that the crew apparently did not discover a fuel shortage until a warning light came on and an engine shut down.

A fuel-gauge check, including a test to determine if the gauge is working properly, is a required part of the crew's pre-takeoff checklist, according to both federal sources and Republic.

The plane, a McDonnell Douglas DC9-30, was about 60 miles (96 kilometers) from Phoenix at an altitude of 24,000 feet (7.3 kilometers).

The crew was able to restart the engine and land under full power at Luke Air Force Base, 20 miles closer than the Phoenix airport. A check showed a total of four and five-gallon (17.4 liters) of usable fuel remaining in the three tanks, investigators said.

"Obviously, there are a lot of questions here," said Bob Buckhorn, a spokesman for the safety board.

Saturday's incident actually began Friday when the same crew and the same plane flew from Phoenix to Fresno. About 2,143 gallons of fuel, weighing about 15,000 pounds (6,800 kilograms), were taken aboard at Phoenix.

When the crew prepared to fly back to Phoenix on Saturday morning, the Fresno agent told the captain no fuel had been added, and that the plane had 15,000 pounds on board, according to safety board officials.

They also said the plane had apparently used 8,000 pounds of fuel in the Friday flight from Phoenix to Fresno, and thus would have had only 7,000 pounds left for the return.

It was the second time in recent weeks that a Republic crew has had fuel problems. On April 2, a

Republic flight carrying 145 people from Minneapolis to Los Angeles lost power in both engines.

The plane glided from 33,000 feet to 12,000 feet close to mountain peaks north of Bryce Canyon, Utah, before the engines were restarted. Investigators discovered that crew members had failed to switch to a fuel tank.

Republic, in an official statement at that time, said its initial investigation indicated that "the prescribed checklist was not followed in the initial stages of flight."

Crew members in last weekend's incident were identified by the safety board as J. Stergios, the pilot, and Steve Henry, the co-pilot. A Republic spokesman said both men had been suspended pending outcome of the investigation.

Mr. Demirel, two founders of the party and 13 other politicians have been ordered to report to the military authorities in Ankara, a town on the Dardanelles, where they will remain under surveillance.

The decree spared Fethi Esener, a retired general.

"We knew that they would dump him at the first assembly, and we tried to influence him into quitting," Mr. Esener said.

The Grand Turkey Party, formed May 20, was expected to be the strongest competitor for the military-backed Nationalist Democracy Party, also led by a retired general, Turgut Sunal.

Mr. Esener said of Mr. Esener's role: "They meant to say: You've got a general in your party and here's a general from us."

Weinberger Asks NATO To Increase Defense Role

(Continued from Page 1)

viets Union's numerically superior ground and air forces in Europe.

In return, the United States pledged to try to reach an agreement with the Russians in Geneva to reduce medium-range nuclear forces in Europe.

The U.S. has promised in 1972 or scale down a deployment of SS-20 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe, planned for December, if the Soviet Union removes or reduces its SS-20 force.

Reacting to a Soviet threat to deploy nuclear missiles in its satellite countries in Eastern Europe if the NATO deployment goes forward, the U.S. official said: "That response is something they've been doing for quite a long time."

He said that for years the Russians have had nuclear warheads on shorter-range tactical missiles, possibly including SS-21, SS-22 and SS-23 missiles with ranges of up to nearly 600 miles (almost 1,000 kilometers).

Admiral Robert H. Falls of Canada said that NATO was most concerned about the SS-22, which is capable of hitting every West European country from bases in the Soviet bloc.

In farewell remarks at the end of his three-year term as chairman of the NATO military committee, Admiral Falls warned that the search for high technology would not necessarily lead to lower defense budgets.

Mr. Reagan has called for the use of such emerging technology — or "ET" as it is known in NATO —

for weapons like the anti-ballistic missiles planned for the future.

Admiral Falls also said that some people believe high-technology weapons will reduce the need for nuclear arms at a time of growing concern about the thousands of warheads around the world.

"I think both of these views are not necessarily false," he said, "but certainly oversimplified." "The purpose of 'ET' is to make better, not always cheaper weapons, he said.

Sudan, to Save Money, Is Closing Embassies

The Associated Press

KHARTOUM — The government of Sudan, facing a deepening financial crisis, announced Wednesday that it would close embassies in 22 countries by the end of June as a budget-cutting measure.

The Foreign Ministry said embassies would be closed in Canada, Sweden, Spain, Greece, the Netherlands, East Germany, Romania, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, North Yemen, South Yemen, Oman, Qatar, Iraq, Morocco, Jordan, Djibouti, Somalia, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Algeria.

Arms Negotiators Meet

United Press International

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More U.S. Advisers Will Die, Rebels in El Salvador Warn

The Associated Press
SAN SALVADOR — The Popular Liberation Forces, the largest of five leftist guerrilla groups in El Salvador, said Wednesday it would continue killing U.S. advisers until the United States withdrew them from the country.

The group claimed responsibility for the May 25 slaying of Lieutenant Commander Albert A. Schaufelberger 3d, deputy commander of the U.S. military advisory group.

He was the first U.S. adviser to be killed in El Salvador.

"All the military advisers sent here will return to the United States in coffins," the group said in a communiqué, copies of which were sent to radio stations in San Salvador.

The guerrillas' leaflets said the killing of Commander Schaufelberger was a warning against "the bellicose Reagan administration so that it does not continue its aggression against our people."

U.S. advisers, the leaflet said, "have invaded our soil and massacred our compatriots every day." It said the guerrillas "will be implacable with them, until it achieves their total withdrawal from our beloved homeland."

Commander Schaufelberger, 33, of San Diego, California, was also in charge of security for the 51 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador.

Rebels Overrun Base
Earlier, Lydia Chavez of The New York Times reported from San Salvador:

Leftist guerrillas have overrun a military communications base in the northern province of Morazan, according to a Salvadoran military source.

The base, at the top of the 5,000-foot (1,524-meter) Cacahuatque volcano, serves as a relay station for the eastern part of the country. An officer at the high command said the station was "important, but not critical."

Another military source said that the loss of the station Tuesday "would hurt" but that government troops would probably not try to retake the base soon. It was unclear whether the rebels were still at the base.

Government forces abandoned the base at 4 A.M. after running out of ammunition. The relay equipment was destroyed in the fighting.

Military sources said the guerrillas were attempting to divert government troops that would be used in a major military offensive in the rich agricultural provinces of San Vicente and Usulután.

"So far the government hasn't taken the bait," a military officer said. The northern region of Morazan has long been a guerrilla stronghold.

Grenada Leader Seeks U.S. Talks

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada is seeking a "dialogue" with the Reagan administration to "personally clear up the misconceptions that exist" with the United States.

"Clearly there are differences so let's sit down and talk," the 39-year-old London-trained lawyer said at a news conference here Tuesday. Mr. Bishop, who led a 1979 coup in Grenada, was invited here by TransAfrica, a black-American lobbying group that seeks closer U.S. ties in Africa and the Caribbean.

While State Department officials said that a lower-level official might meet Mr. Bishop, they made it plain that the Reagan administration preferred to maintain coolness toward the leftist leader because of his friendship with the Soviet Union and Cuba.

hold. The area is sparsely populated and not considered economically important.

"There is nothing up there worth saving except the communications base," said a military source. "We should just let them have it."

The fighting at Cacahuatque, 150 miles (240 kilometers) north-east of San Salvador, began Monday. Two helicopters and a plane were damaged when reinforcements were sent to help the 60 men guarding the base, according to a military source.

While the base is not seen as critically important, the guerrillas' success in taking it demonstrates substantial fighting ability, according to the source. The base was well fortified and until Tuesday afternoon one military source had been

confident that the government forces would be able to defend it.

42 Executions Reported
Guerrilla forces in El Salvador are said to have executed 42 government soldiers taken prisoner last week, The Washington Post reported, quoting a U.S. State Department spokesman.

Alan D. Rosenberg, the spokesman, released Tuesday the partial text of a declassified cable from the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador. It said the "guerrilla atrocity" occurred May 25, after guerrillas executed 16 Civil Defense fighters who surrendered in Cinquera.

Previously, guerrillas have sought to undermine the army's will to fight by treating with kindness any soldiers who surrendered.

CBS to Provide Shows For Chinese Television

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. will provide 64 hours of programming and advertising to Chinese television annually, the company has announced.

The arrangement represents the first regular scheduling in China of commercial U.S. network television shows, according to John Eger, general manager of CBS Broadcast International.

Starting in October, CBS programs will be shown in China at 8 P.M. Friday, immediately after the evening news, and on alternate Sundays, after an English-language lesson. The Chinese are expected to buy travel and cultural programs, some basketball shows and documentaries.

"No 'Dallas,'" Mr. Eger said Tuesday, referring to a popular Friday night program shown in the United States. "Chinese television is not so much to entertain as to inform or enlighten."

He said CBS was considering buying foreign programs to sell to China. All programs will be dubbed into Mandarin Chinese. For each hour of programming, CBS will sell up to eight minutes of commercial time. The advertising will probably take the form of three- to five-minute commercials and will be for "companies that want to get their name and business known" in China, Mr. Eger said.

'El Niño' Is Blamed for World's Bad Weather Moody Pacific Ocean Current Displayed Unexpected Force Last Year

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. National Weather Service believes that the current rainy spring, which has caused deaths, floods, mud slides and general havoc, may go down as one of the wettest on record.

The heavy rain has occurred in other parts of the world as well, particularly in South America. And a chief cause, meteorologists believe, may be El Niño, a Pacific Ocean countercurrent that has been much stronger than normal.

Mud slides and floods killed at least two persons and caused six injuries Monday in Nevada and Utah, where 1,300 people were cut off as rivers of mud smothered cars and houses. Violent storms hit Texas on Monday and were blamed for the deaths of six persons.

In New York City, one effect of the downpours is that reservoirs have filled to capacity, which water officials see as a sign that there will be ample supply to meet the city's supplies for a full year.

In South America, the foul weather has turned some cities into reservoirs of raw sewage and deserts into marshy tangles of thick vegetation.

Heavy spring floods in France have caused serious damage to crops in the Alsace and in the Rhone valley. In West Germany, flooding has left some streets in Cologne looking like canals.

A high number of volcanic eruptions, 23 in the past year throughout the world, is one other factor that experts say they believe may have contributed to the bad weather.

For the north temperate latitudes around the globe, last winter was the warmest in 25 years, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and that, too, is seen as a cause of the bad weather.

But the experts are cautious. They ultimately admit a sense of bafflement over their inability to predict the regular downpour.

According to Chester Ropeleski, of the weather service's climate analysis center, California and some other states are probably suf-

fering the wettest spring on record. Three times the normal amount of rain has fallen on parts of California, while the rainfall for New England as a whole is about 160 percent above normal. Rainfall for the entire country is about 150 percent above normal.

What may have touched off the wet winter and some of the rains is the moody current off the west coast of South America known as El Niño.

El Niño occurs regularly, but last year it showed unexpected force.

Trade winds, which result from the circulation of the air over the equator, normally help push back the current. When the trade winds slacken, the onrushing current warms and humidifies the atmosphere, starting a sequence of extreme meteorological events.

In South America, the weather wrought havoc with Peruvian fisheries and annihilated millions of oceanic birds. Hundreds of lives have reportedly been lost in Peru as floods and mudslides buried villages and swept away a section of the Pan American Highway.

In Piura, Peru's richest agricultural center, an estimated 80 percent of this year's crop has reportedly been lost. At Guayaquil in

Russian to Lose East Berlin Post

Reuters

BERLIN — Pyotr A. Abramov, 71, the Soviet ambassador to East Germany and a key figure in the complicated diplomacy over Berlin, is to be replaced, a Soviet Embassy spokesman said Wednesday.

Mr. Abramov has been appointed chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Tourism, the spokesman said. It was an apparent demotion.

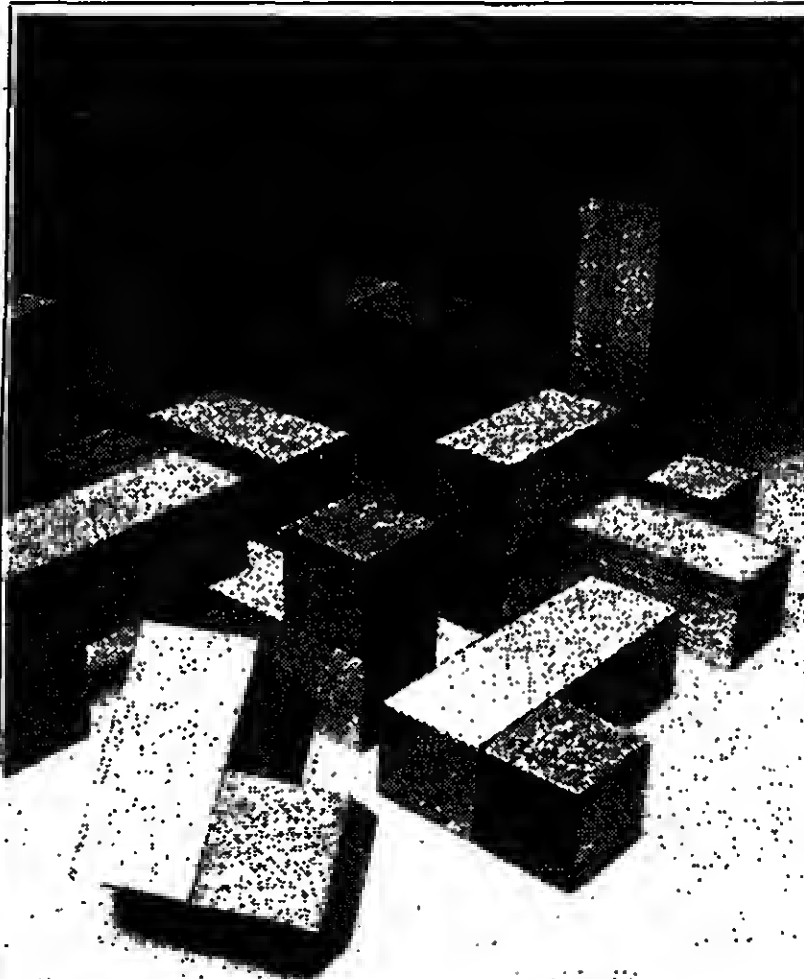
He has been ambassador to East Germany since 1962 with a break from 1971 to 1975, when he headed the Communist Party Central Committee's department for liaison with socialist countries. Mr. Abramov has also been ambassador to Poland and France.

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Sihanouk Threatens To Resign as Leader Of Rebels' Coalition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — Prince Norodom Sihanouk threatened Wednesday to quit as president of the troubled three-party coalition fighting the Vietnamese in Cambodia if his coalition partner, Son Sann, continues to denounce him.

The prince has often said he accepted the post with great reluctance. He told journalists he might well resign in the next few weeks or months.

Diplomats said Western support for the coalition at the United Nations would disintegrate if Prince Sihanouk resigned, as his presence makes the alliance internationally respectable.

The coalition is dominated by the Khmer Rouge, the Marxists accused of murdering millions of their compatriots when they ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1978. But it also includes the anti-communist Cambodian People's National Liberation Front led by Mr. Son Sann.

The neutralist and widely respected Prince Sihanouk agreed to preside over the coalition, which was formed last June, saying he felt it was the only way of driving the Vietnamese out of Cambodia.

"The coalition is losing credibility because of the Son Sannians," he told reporters gathered at his

residence in exile here for a long airing of his disagreements.

"If they do not cease attacking me, then in a few weeks or a few months, I will resign because I cannot go on," the prince said.

"As president of Democratic Cambodia, I am ridiculous," he said. "I am not very comfortable and I am very unhappy," he said.

Prince Sihanouk quoted stories in Australian newspapers which reported Mr. Son Sann's criticism of him and said, "Son Sann only regards me with hatred, disgust and contempt." When Prince Sihanouk was Cambodian head of state, Mr. Son Sann was his prime minister, and their differences go back many years.

Until now, the prince said, "I did my best to avoid infighting and bickering. . . . But they are making psychological warfare against me to compel me to leave the coalition and let them be masters of the coalition with the Khmer Rouge."

Prince Sihanouk said, however, that he had good relations with his old Khmer Rouge enemies.

The coalition is opposed by the Soviet bloc, which supports the Vietnamese-dominated Heng Samrin government set up in Pnom Penh in 1979 after Vietnamese troops drove out the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge.



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

6th Latvian Dissident Is Reported Arrested

STOCKHOLM — A sixth Latvian dissident has been arrested in a continuing crackdown by KGB security police in the Soviet Baltic republics, émigré sources said Wednesday.

They said Gunnars Freimanis, 56, who has served five years in a labor camp for writings critical of the Soviet system, was arrested recently in the Latvian capital of Riga. Five other Latvian dissidents are awaiting trial for anti-Soviet activities, émigré sources said, and Estonian and Lithuanian nationalists have been reported arrested in their republics.

Outcome of Madrid Talks Hinges on 2 Variables

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a diplomatic game of chess between East and West that has gone on for more than two and a half years, seems to be entering its end game. Yet it remains unclear whether the players can avoid a stalemate.

The outcome hinges on two variables. One is whether the West

NEWS ANALYSIS

and the United States in particular, will accept a compromise concluding document put forth by eight nations professing neutrality or non-alignment that are openly despairing at the inability to arrive at a successful conclusion.

The other is whether the Soviet Union, which publicly accepted the neutrals' proposals on May 6, will agree to some modifications advanced by the West to strengthen human rights provisions.

At stake are some broader issues, sometimes lost in the minutiae of drafting documents and winning propaganda points. One is the question of the survival of the concept of constructive dialogue between the two superpowers.

The 35-nation conference convened in November 1980. Its purpose was to review the carrying out of the 1975 Helsinki accords and possibly to expand upon them. The accords, a high-water mark of détente, laid down a broad code of conduct in everything from human

rights to military maneuvers for closer East-West cooperation.

The conference rapidly reflected the deterioration in the international climate. It opened in the shadow of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and barely survived the declaration of martial law in Poland. It limped along, partly because West European nations wanted it so badly, and partly because neither Washington nor Moscow wanted to accept the onus for declaring it a failure.

Earlier this month the bargaining entered a decisive stage amid a growing consensus that the conference has gone on too long. Too much talk, without any results, can be detrimental to "the Helsinki process," some delegates believe.

The neutral nations, trying to salvage something from all the meetings, proposed the compromise in March. It was, according to the sponsors, a "balanced" document. There were some advances for the West over the Helsinki accords: pledges of steps against terrorism, a firmer commitment to upholding religious freedom and the guarantee of access of citizens to foreign missions. There was also some equivocal language about the right of workers to establish trade unions "freely," a nod toward Poland's Solidarity.

The problem, from the standpoint of the United States and some other member nations of the Atlantic alliance, was that not one of the human rights provisions had any real teeth. In particular, a group of 14 amendments that they

had offered last November virtually disappeared.

The amendments were demanded by the Reagan administration during consultations with its allies as a price for resuming talks after a "no business as usual" freeze following the developments in Poland. They were explicit and tough in demanding that the Russians allow free trade unions, end radio jamming and permit local groups to monitor the Helsinki accords.

While none of these are effectively covered by the proposals of the neutrals, their document does include the one item the Soviet Union has sought all along — a special conference among the same 35 nations that would deal with measures to prevent a surprise military attack and disarmament in Europe in general.

A major stumbling block is the geographical scope that any "confidence-building measures" resulting from such a conference would cover. The West wanted to limit it from the Atlantic to the Urals and the Soviet Union wanted to extend it into the Atlantic, to cover NATO submarine movements and possibly even the U.S. Central Command, formerly the Rapid Deployment Force.

The Soviet acceptance of the package came as no surprise but it was well orchestrated and timed to catch the United States off guard. The move pre-empted the latest initiative from the West, which was to offer four relatively modest changes in the neutrals' proposals. One would call a special meeting

on human contacts that would deal with separated families. Another would clarify the mandate of a human rights conference in Ottawa. A third would change the wording on carrying out the Helsinki agreement and a fourth would include international broadcasting in the context of a free flow of information without prohibiting jamming by name.

Washington is now in the position of insisting on these changes and trying to persuade its NATO allies to hold ranks behind them. The Russians are pressing the neutrals — some of whom are less than happy with their own compromise — to stick to their own proposals.

Moscow's position is: We've accepted it, so take it or leave it.

Meanwhile, there is a hidden snag, since the United States is also insisting that Moscow come up with some "deeds, not just words" to show good faith. That translates into a demand for the release of some Soviet dissidents such as Anatoli B. Shcharansky, who is serving a 13-year jail term, or Andrei D. Sakharov, who is in internal exile.

Whether the United States will continue to demand some such gesture as the price for an accord, and whether Western Europe would back up such a demand, may be the final moves on the chessboard.

Romania to Drop Tax On German Emigrants

United Press International

BONN — Romania has agreed to drop its exit tax on ethnic Germans wishing to emigrate to the West, the West German Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

The announcement was made a day before President Ronald Reagan reports to Congress on Romanian emigration restrictions.

It followed a surprise visit by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, who flew to Bucharest for the Williamsburg summit conference.

"Our contacts with the Americans were of the utmost importance and Genscher will report on his trip to Secretary of State George Shultz as soon as possible," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Romania announced in November that citizens wishing to leave the country had to repay the cost of their higher education in hard currency, amounting in some cases to as much as \$20,000.

The United States had said it would cancel Romania's most-fa-

vored-nation status June 30 if the emigration tax was not rescinded.

Last month, The New York Times reported that a senior administration official said Romania would lift the tax and that the Romanian foreign minister, Stefan Andrei, had conveyed the message to high U.S. officials in talks in Washington.

The West German Foreign Ministry said the Romanian leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, during a meeting Tuesday with Mr. Genscher, agreed to lift the emigration tax for the 300,000 ethnic Germans living in Romania.

In return, West Germany said it would join negotiations on rescheduling Romania's debt to Western governments, which it had left after Romania imposed the emigration tax.

"The trip was a complete success," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "We can tell the American government that our problem is solved and that emigration will go ahead as before on a secure and durable basis."

Chinese Planner Seen As Presidential Choice

By Michael Rank
Reuters

BEIJING — China's parliament, the National People's Congress, is widely expected to choose Li Xian-nian, 76, a veteran economic planner, as the country's head of state at its new session beginning Monday.

The decision to revive the largely ceremonial post of president was announced last year with the ratification of a new constitution that reaffirmed the role of legal and political institutions, rather than leaving decisions to "the masses."

China's last president, Liu Shaoqi, died in disgrace in 1969 amid the Cultural Revolution, in which Mao suspended most institutions and removed virtually all who challenged his authority.

Mr. Li criticized Mao's policies in the late 1950s, but the former Communist Party vice chairman and vice prime minister weathered criticism during the Cultural Revolution, probably because of his closeness to the late Prime Minister Zhou Enlai, who was a moderating influence on Mao.

Although Mr. Li was close to Mao's successor, Hua Guofeng, who was removed for opposing China's present leader, Deng Xiaoping, most diplomats do not believe Mr. Li shared Mr. Hua's opposition to current policies.

"Li is an old man with excellent anti-Maoist credentials," a diplomat said. "He may not be the most innovative of China's planners, but he commands a great deal of respect and is unlikely to want to cause trouble."

Diplomats said the revival of the presidency reflected a desire to establish strong institutions rather than rely on personalities, as was the case under Mao.

They said Mr. Deng and his associates also felt a president would

be a convenient figurehead in international affairs but that Mr. Li was unlikely to travel abroad because of his age and health.

Mr. Li is said to have cancer. Although he disappeared from view for several months last year, he is now fairly active.

The president is empowered to appoint and remove prime ministers and other officials at the recommendation of the congress, to issue formal proclamations of war and martial law, to receive the credentials of ambassadors and to perform other ceremonial duties.

Most diplomats believe he will exert little real power, although they say there is a possibility he could act as a rival source of influence and challenge the authority of the prime minister and Communist Party chairman.

The meeting of the parliament is expected to last about two weeks and will be the sixth full session since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

The foreign press is barred from debates and will have to rely on carefully censored reports in the official media.

The congress merely rubber-stamped Mao's decisions. Although it is still not a parliament in the Western sense, its subcommittees make decisions on legal and economic matters.

The congress is also expected to establish a new central military commission to work with the powerful party military commission headed by Mr. Deng.

It is also expected to pass laws reducing taxes on foreign firms in joint ventures with Chinese companies, as well as a patent law making it easier for foreign firms to transfer technological capabilities to China without forfeiting their rights.

Followers Urge End To Fast by S. Korean

United Press International

SEOUL — Members of a disbanded opposition party urged their leader to end his two-week hunger strike Wednesday to lead a "bigger struggle" for the restoration of full democracy in South Korea.

Kim Young Sam, the leader of the defunct New Democratic Party, went on an indefinite hunger strike 15 days ago to back his demands that President Chun Doo Hwan restore full democracy in South Korea.

A group of 39 members of the party visited Mr. Kim at the Seoul National University Hospital, where the 55-year-old opposition leader was taken by police last Wednesday in an attempt to end his fast forcibly.

Mr. Kim, a presidential candidate before Mr. Chun came to power, began his hunger strike May 18 to press a five-point demand, including the release of all political prisoners, the reinstatement of politicians, professors and students banned from politics until 1988, and the restoration of press freedoms.

He also demanded that South Korea's constitution be amended to allow the election of the president by popular vote.

"We fully support a five-point demand Mr. Kim Young Sam

made in his first statement and also declare that we will form a pan-national alliance with all conscientious groups to wage a struggle for democratization of the country," the group said in a statement.

"You must stop the hunger strike and care about your health to head a bigger struggle for democracy," an aide of Mr. Kim quoted a visitor as saying.

Seoul Indicts 6 For Hijacking

The Associated Press

SEOUL — South Korea indicted six Chinese on Wednesday in connection with the hijacking May 5 of a Chinese airliner to South Korea. The hijacking resulted in the first acknowledged official contact between Seoul and Beijing.

The indictment said the six men and a woman — had been dissatisfied in China and decided to defect to Taiwan.

After shooting their way into the cockpit and wounding two members of the Chinese crew, the hijackers ordered the pilot to head for Taiwan, but later told him to land in South Korea. The plane touched down at a U.S. base where the hijackers surrendered.

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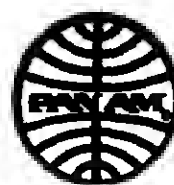
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Scientists Say Asia's Yellow Rain Is Possibly Only Bee Droppings

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

DETROIT — Five scientists believe they have solved a part of the riddle of yellow rain, which the U.S. government has attributed to Soviet chemical warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.

The United States has charged that its samples of yellow rain are the residue of Soviet weapons using mycotoxins, but a continuing puzzle has arisen over why the samples contain bee pollen and are in the shape of droplets.

The five scientists, delivering a report Tuesday at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said the powdery samples are probably pollen-filled feces dropped by bees in flight.

Their theory does not directly contradict the U.S. position that mycotoxins are being used as a chemical warfare agent in Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan.

"We cannot exclude the possibility that a side product of some chemical used in Southeast Asia has affected both people and bees," said Peter S. Ashton, a panelist and director of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University. "What we do have is very persuasive evidence that the best explanation of the yellow rain [is] bee excrement."

"We are not saying that chemical warfare is not going on," said Thomas D. Seely, a Yale University specialist in the behavior of Asian bees. "We are saying that we are going down the wrong alley if we focus on the yellow spots."

The other panelists were Matthew Meselson of Harvard; Joan W. Nowicki, pollen specialist at the Smithsonian Institution; and Julian P. Robinson, arms control specialist at the University of Sussex in England.

The report did not dispute that

high levels of a fungal poison, tricothecene mycotoxins, have been found in six of the nine known rock, leaf and water samples of yellow rain and in the blood, urine and tissues of Southeast Asian refugees who said that they had been in chemical attacks.

The analysis did show that all nine of the nonhuman samples contained pollen. One sample that contained mycotoxins and pollen also contained a bee hair, the scientists said.

The scientists suggested at least two theories of how bee excrement could be involved. The first theory would support the notion of Soviet chemical warfare. It supposes that bees consume pollen and excrete it within 50 yards of their hives as yellow droplets on leaves, houses and perhaps food. Then chemical warfare attacks occur in the area, and the toxins adhere to the yellow spots.

The second theory seemingly contradicts the U.S. position. In it, fungus spores land on the yellow spots of feces, take hold and grow, producing the mycotoxins naturally. The poisons are consumed or

touched by people, who become ill. A third possibility was offered by U.S. government officials, who suggested that the pollen could be either an inadvertent contaminant or a deliberate element of a chemical weapon. It could perhaps be used to help the toxin stick to leaves.

One U.S. State Department official said that the panel's findings leave open too many questions and ignore too much evidence from intelligence sources and refugees.

The panel, in presenting its report, listed factors consistent with the new theory: the yellow color and uniform appearance of all the spots, the high pollen count of all the spots, bee hair in pollen spots and the possibility that the pollen comes from vegetation in Southeast Asia.

Among the evidence not explained by the new theory, the scientists said, are refugee reports of illness and death connected with yellow rain, reports of attacks by planes or artillery, and evidence of mycotoxins on gas masks reportedly found in Afghanistan.

UN Warns of Increase In Hazardous Wastes

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — A new United Nations report has warned that more than 100 million tons of hazardous industrial waste is being generated each year and is often dumped with little or no regard for health risks.

The report comes from the UN Environment Program. Although its publication, dated Sunday, is to coincide with the UN's annual Environment Day, its message has been increasingly reinforced by the recent international search for 41 barrels of dioxin-tainted waste produced by an industrial accident at Seveso, Italy, in 1976.

Dioxin, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, is "the most acutely toxic compound made by man." On the basis of animal tests in the United States, it is 150,000 times as toxic as cyanide.

The barrels from Seveso were found May 19 in an unused slaughterhouse in Angouleme-le-Sart, France. They were the subject of a search and controversy involving Italy, France, Switzerland and West Germany. The hunt for that waste has, in the view of many UN officials, emphasized the need for concerted action by governments.

"This problem is a new one," said Dr. Jant Huismans, a senior Environment Program official who directs a small unit that is compiling a register of toxic chemicals in international use.

"By definition, waste has no value," he said, "so not enough time or money is being invested in disposing of it responsibly. This has to change. Industrial waste has to become an integral part of industrial planning."

Dr. Huismans and other UN officials say they believe that the outcry over the Seveso waste has underlined the need for stricter controls on waste-disposal companies, which often act with complete independence, for more research into safe ways of disposing of stubborn and deadly substances, like dioxin; and for greater efforts at an international standard for toxic-waste identification.

Since work began on the register in 1976, the Environment Program has prepared "data profiles" on 500 substances, only a fraction of the number in use.

The register covers highly specific contaminants like dioxin, pesticides like DDT, and "high volume" substances like benzene, formaldehyde and vinyl chloride, which are widely used in household and other consumer products.

Compiling the data has proved to be time-consuming and difficult, Dr. Huismans said. First, he said, the health hazards are often unclear. Dioxin is usually described as "deadly poison," but no one is yet known to have died after the Seveso accident. And, in general, Dr. Huismans said, scientists are unsure how to apply the results of laboratory tests on animals to humans.

In addition, carcinogenic properties can take years to turn up, whereas familiar products can pose new hazards when used in a new industrial process.

Dr. Huismans said these problems were magnified in the Third World, where low levels of health literacy and weak government regulation increase the risk from exposure to and misuse of dangerous products.

China Comments On Expulsions By Mongolians

BEIJING — China issued its first official comment Wednesday on reports that Mongolia has been forcing out resident Chinese, saying that the Beijing government has voiced concern a number of times to the Mongolians.

Diplomats said Beijing appears puzzled, and the Foreign Ministry's bland statement seemed to reflect uncertainty over how to react.

The Chinese community in Mongolia consists largely of construction workers and vegetable farmers. Most have lived there since at least the 1950s.

Western travelers last week quoted Chinese residents of Mongolia as saying about 8,000 face expulsion because they refused to move from the capital, Ulan Bator, into remote parts of the Gobi desert.

Mongolia is dominated politically and economically by the Soviet Union and the Chinese could not be resettled without Kremlin approval, sources said.

Andrea Rizzoli, Publisher, 68, Is Dead in Nice

Rome

ROME — Andrea Rizzoli, 68, the former head of the Rizzoli publishing group, died Tuesday in a hospital in Nice after a heart attack.

Mr. Rizzoli was for eight years president of the group, which was founded by his father and includes an influential daily, *Corriere della Sera*. In 1978, he retired to his home in Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat on the Riviera to make way for his son, Angelo.

Angelo Rizzoli and his brother Alberto were arrested on fraud charges in February after the company, with debts of \$200 million, was placed under court-appointed administrators to save it from bankruptcy.

In 1981, Angelo Rizzoli was reported to have been a member of the secret Masonic lodge, Propaganda Due or P-2, the exposure of which brought down the Italian government.

A major stake in the Rizzoli group was held by the Banco Ambrosiano when it collapsed with huge debts last year.

"My father and I worked for a hundred years to build the Rizzoli empire," Andrea Rizzoli said shortly before he died. "Angelo has destroyed it in two or three years."

Other deaths: Milton R. Young, 85, a U.S. senator from North Dakota, for 36 years, the longest continuous service by a Republican, Tuesday of cancer in Salt Lake City, Utah.

George Yacoub, 60, spokesman for the United Nations peacekeeping force in Cyprus from 1974 to 1981, Monday in New York City after a brief illness.

Dempsey, Ex-Boxer, Dies at 87

(Continued from Page 1)

knocked out in the fourth round at Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1921. Besides Tunney, Firpo and Carpenter, Dempsey defended his title against Billy Miske, Bill Brennan and Tommy Gibbons. He also fought a series of exhibition bouts during his years as champion.

The Firpo fight, Sept. 14, 1923, lasted only 3 minutes and 57 seconds, but there were 11 knockdowns — nine of them by Dempsey — in a wild, primitive brawl. Just before the end of Round 1, an enraged Firpo knocked Dempsey out through the ropes head-first into the laps of newspapermen at ringside. The newspapermen shoved him back in.

Dempsey appeared through but came out at the beginning of the second round like a tiger, smacking the "Mad Bull of the Pampas" to the canvas for the final time.

In 1925, while still champion, Dempsey married Estelle Taylor. It was the beginning of the end of his relationship with Kearns, who objected to Dempsey's marrying again while still active in the ring.

In 1931, Dempsey's marriage to Miss Taylor ended. He contended that she had refused to honor her agreement to give up acting after he gave up the ring.

Dempsey continued his business interests, opened his famous New York City restaurant and went across the United States promoting fights and refereeing boxing and wrestling matches.

In 1933, he married the singer Hamlet Williams, the "Cheerful Little Earful," but that marriage, although it produced two daughters, Joan and Barbara, upon whom Dempsey doted, came apart in the early 1940s.

When World War II broke out, Dempsey hurried to make amends for questions regarding his record in World War I. On Jan. 7, 1942, at age 46, he tried to enlist in the U.S. Army as a private.

He was turned down, but the U.S. Coast Guard swore him in as a lieutenant and, before long, he was a commander, assigned as a training and morale officer.

In 1960, Dempsey finally let it be known that he had been married secretly for 18 months to the former Deanna Pictelli, then 38, who managed a jewelry shop in a New York hotel.

Dempsey was by then a widely admired man, known for unflinching courage, genial disposition and consistent willingness to give out an autograph or chat with a stranger in his popular Broadway restaurant.

Dominating the inside of that establishment — which finally closed in 1974 because of spiraling rent and sliding neighborhood conditions — was a large, lighted painting of the day in Toledo when Dempsey slaughtered Willard for the championship.

Soviet Missile Fails Flight Test, U.S. Officials Say

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union's SSX-24 missile, which the Pentagon says is nearly equivalent to the new American MX intercontinental ballistic missile, has again failed a flight test, U.S. officials disclosed.

It was the third failure in four flight tests, the officials said Tuesday, indicating that the Soviet Union was still having trouble switching from its liquid-fueled rockets to solid-fueled ones.

"It's hard to say what went wrong," a missile specialist said, "because they encrypt so much of their telemetry."

The second strategic arms limitation treaty, which both the United States and Soviet Union have agreed to observe even though the Senate did not approve it, says that coding of radio information during flight tests is not allowed "whenever such denial of flight test information impedes verification of compliance with the provisions of the treaty."

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Balance sheet as at 1.1.1983	
ASSETS	
Cash and due from banks	435,868,791
Reserve requirements	314,313,134
Treasury Bonds	196,031,942
Loans	860,758,444
Participations	131,120,162
Bank premises and equipment	80,767,866
Other assets	201,815,306
Total assets	2,160,665,637
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	1,651,951,685
Central Bank	20,046,214
Other liabilities	332,518,891
Total liabilities	2,004,516,790
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Capital	13,520,822
Reserves	142,628,025
Total stockholders' equity	156,148,847
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	2,160,665,637
PROFIT FOR 1982 (after taxes) \$ 5,071,973	
(converted at 1.18 TL of U.S. \$ 1)	

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

After the Summit

Back to Earth A Bland Event

You might think that when seven leaders of seven sovereign countries claim to have reached accord on 10 contentious issues in one weekend they have found the long-lost key to international collaboration. But they reached no such thing. The summit conference at Williamsburg, adjourned only with hope that the recovery will be stronger than expected, particularly in the United States, and that this will mitigate all those other problems. If the leaders are wrong, there is lots of serious negotiating ahead, because their alleged accord is mostly banal generalities.

No one yet knows who said what to whom, but it is fairly obvious that President Reagan was treated to one main message: America's budget deficits are too large, its interest rates are too high, the dollar is too strong — and all of this threatens recovery everywhere. The allies are properly concerned that Washington is not doing enough to change these conditions and merely hopes to postpone the day of reckoning past the 1984 presidential election.

The summit declaration spoke rather neutrally of this major issue: "We renew our commitment to reduce structural budget deficits, in particular by limiting the growth of expenditures." Mr. Reagan could hardly object to such innocuous language, which avoided all mention of excessive defense spending or of the need for higher taxes. But the allies were struggling to say they are not convinced that the American budget will be controlled any time soon, and are troubled to find Americans insufficiently concerned.

Indeed, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan gave the summiters a newly optimistic forecast of recovery. And the impression in Washington is that President Reagan now opposes any future tax increase, even the 1986 contingency increase he proposed in January. This is risky optimism. If it proves as wrong as most of the administration's economic projections have been, the rising deficits will drive interest rates higher and indefinitely prolong the world's economic distress.

The president said that Williamsburg produced "confidence, optimism and certainty." We would feel more confident etc. if the seven nations jointly began to practice the policy "convergence" that they preached: resisting the trend to trade protectionism, assisting the developing countries in acute distress and, not least, renewing a "commitment to reduce structural budget deficits."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The economic summit at Williamsburg provided a useful demonstration of allied common interest and civility. That is another way of saying that, to the chagrin of the attendant international press, it was something of a yawn. Having been criticized for letting their differences bloom extravagantly at the last such affair, the seven participating industrial democracies, especially the United States, seemed not only content but actually determined to make this one bland.

The dominant sense of the proceedings was shared awareness of, if not always fully shared respect for, the domestic constraints on economic policy. President Reagan, being the patron of the most powerful national economy represented at the summit, did not do the one thing — make an unequivocal commitment to reducing U.S. deficits — that his partners most wanted him to do. Presumably they knew beforehand that he could scarcely do for them at Williamsburg what he has resolutely refused to do for Congress at home. His twin themes of dedication to continued growth and vigilance against a renewal of inflation nonetheless carried the day. The Europeans do not think they will get the same relief from a recovery that Americans anticipate, but they are desperate to get what they can.

Mr. Reagan made this the first of the nine economic summits held since 1975 to make a major move on a controversial security issue. It may not have been the best forum in which to launch this sort of business, but not to have tried would have been to let an opportunity go by. With both Japan and France on board, the seven leaders endorsed a statement giving Mr. Reagan the boost for new missile deployment in Europe that he was eager to receive, and a pledge of fidelity to arms control that he was eager to give. The Kremlin sought to deter such a statement by a missile-rattling threat of its own on the eve of the summit, but the seven heads of government held firm.

From all accounts, Mr. Reagan personally acted very much the leader of the alliance. He was "up" for the summit, he set its tone of constructive engagement with common concerns, and he mastered all the theatrical possibilities available in the splendid Williamsburg setting. The president will take political credit for his performance, and he has every right to, even though the world is not a substantially different place now that the players have gone back to their wrangling cares at home.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Now Back Again to Superpower Politics

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — What will the Russians make of the Williamsburg summit? In the economic field, they probably wish they had our problems rather than their own. In the strategic field, they are now confronted with a fundamental decision on the future of the arms race.

They have been gambling that the anti-nuclear movement would compel Europe to reject the deployment of new U.S. Pershing-2 and low-flying nuclear cruise missiles on their territory. But the major European nations, which requested this deployment in the first place, sustained the request at Williamsburg, joined for the first time by Japan.

This debate is not yet over, but the Soviet hope of psychological and political disarmament in Western Europe was clearly rejected at the summit meeting. The industrial democracies gave President Reagan's policy a vote of confidence, and the advance party of American technicians is already in Europe looking over the sites where the new nuclear weapons will be based.

Moscow has two options: come forward at Geneva with compromise proposals of its own, or wait until the U.S. missiles are in place and negotiate for their withdrawal, which would be harder. Much will depend on how Yuri Andropov analyzes this problem. If he follows the usual Soviet procedure, the outlook will be bleak.

Several times since World War II, the United States has made proposals to the Soviet Union for a more peaceful world order. It asked Moscow to join the Marshall Plan, it proposed in the Baruch, Acheson and Lillenthal plans abolition or international control of nuclear weapons, even at a time when America had a monopoly.

The Russians not only rejected these proposals,

they mocked President Eisenhower's suggestions for mutual arms inspection and for a transfer of half the cost of military weapons to the development of hungry nations. These facts seem to have been forgotten by many of the well-meaning leaders of the anti-nuclear movement, who urge the West to set an example by refusing to maintain a nuclear balance of power.

The trend in East-West relations is fairly clear. As the United States has reduced its nuclear arsenal, the Soviet Union has added substantially to its own. And in the last 10 years almost every Soviet military or political aggression has been followed by proclamations of peace and offers to negotiate new arms agreements.

Accordingly, the leaders at Williamsburg insisted that Moscow either come forward with new proposals for establishing a verifiable nuclear balance at a lower level, or accept the employment of U.S. missiles in Europe to restore the balance.

Moscow's first reaction was negative, as expected, but not totally. Tass described the Williamsburg arms communiqué as an effort to "camouflage the unbridled and dangerous arms race," but added that the offer "to cooperate with the Soviet Union on arms reduction" would be "welcomed if the words of the Western leaders accorded with their deeds, if they were really referring to the finding of just accords... observing the principle of equality and equal security."

It will be interesting to see how Mr. Reagan responds to this. President Kennedy got equally mixed signals from Moscow during the Cuban

missile crisis: threats on the one hand and vague suggestions of compromise on the other. Kennedy chose to ignore the threats and explore the possibility of compromise, and finally persuaded Khrushchev to turn the missiles back from Cuba rather than face a naval blockade.

Moscow's threats to move its intermediate nuclear missiles into Eastern Europe if Washington puts Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe has limited force, since the Soviet missiles can now hit every European capital. So it may still be possible to talk about a compromise, as the Soviet and U.S. delegates in Geneva did briefly last July.

A distinction should be made between the public pronouncements of Mr. Williamsburg and the private conversations. For there is reason for reporting here that the Western leaders, while supporting Mr. Reagan's nuclear policy, also urged him to go on to another summit meeting with Mr. Andropov to discuss U.S.-Soviet relations in general before the two major nuclear powers reach a crisis when the American missiles are deployed beginning in the autumn.

The president has accepted such a meeting in principle and has talked vaguely about arranging it next year. But the missiles will be in place then if nothing happens, and the 1984 presidential election campaign will be in progress — not an ideal time for objective discussion.

The Williamsburg summit has been praised as evidence of Mr. Reagan's leadership, but he is home from the make-believe world of Williamsburg now and back in the real world of power politics, where the Soviet nuclear arsenal increases by three warheads every day.

The New York Times.

All Seven Can Seem Familiar

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — All seven of the Williamsburg heads of government are political throwbacks. Their primacy at this time identifies a sweeping failure in the political economy of the industrialized world. That failure, in turn, underlines the need for a new strategy to achieve rapid growth without inflation.

A period of extraordinary expansion distinguished the world economy for a quarter of a century after World War II. The advanced countries increased per capita economic growth at a rate of 3.5 percent every year. That, according to a fine monograph by Walter Rostow, which supplies much of the following argument, was "more than three times the average for the previous 130 years."

During the flush postwar period, all the leading countries went in for high wages, and the development, on a public or private basis, of extensive social welfare systems featuring pensions, medical care and unemployment insurance. Between 1950 and 1975 the percentage of gross national product going to such "transfer payments" more than doubled.

After 1973 came a total change. Two sharp rises in the prices of oil and food were transmitted through the economies of the developed world by higher wages. Efforts to meet welfare charges by new levies bred tax revolts. Efforts to pay the freight without new taxes yielded inflation. Efforts to curb inflation yielded recession and slow growth.

The political consequence was what Mr. Rostow, in the title of his monograph, calls "The Barbaric Century."

In all the advanced countries large segments of the public turned sour. There was sourness on taxes, and sourness on social welfare programs, and sourness on the values of those most prominently connected with the promotion of social benefits. The throwbacks came to power in that climate of political distaste.

In the United States and Britain, change came by straightforward election. Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher achieved power as the right-wing candidates of right-of-center parties. Both personified old values and patriotic themes. Both gave tax relief to the haves, and cut back social welfare programs. Both were prepared to take unemployment in order to fight inflation.

In West Germany and Japan, governing combinations crumbled under the strain of inflation and slow growth. The collapse of a West German coalition led by the Social Democrats brought to power a Christian Democratic Chancellor, Helmut Kohl; far more committed to a reduction in both taxes and social services. In Japan, the resignation of one Liberal Democratic leader brought to the prime ministry another, Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is keen on both budget cutting and patriotic themes.

In France, Canada and Italy, center-right governments fell apart under the strain of stagflation. Veteran politicians, generally considered over the hill, came back to power.

François Mitterrand, a leader in the Fourth Republic, became president of the Fifth Republic as a Socialist in 1981. A year of effort to stimulate fast growth yielded an inflation as high as to make France uncompetitive. Now Mr. Mitterrand, to the horror of his Socialist backers, is embarked upon a program that risks more unemployment to cut inflation.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau, an exponent of new values in the 1960s and '70s, returned to office after a Conservative government fell in an effort to raise taxes. Mr. Trudeau, too, has been a doofy inflation fighter.

Amintore Fanfani, a figure out of the 1950s, returned as prime minister of Italy after a right-of-center government fell apart last month. New elections will be held late this month. But Mr. Fanfani, too, is moving right on both economic and defense issues.

Because a recovery is under way, such throwbacks as Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher claim success for their policies. But the recovery is weak, and unemployment hangs near postwar highs. Big budget deficits, particularly in America, have kept interest rates at double the norm for the halcyon days before 1973.

The sad truth is that no government in any advanced country has yet found a formula for fast growth without inflation. Mr. Rostow believes, and I agree, that the missing component is an incomes policy that would hold down wages and prices, even at levels of high growth. But clearing the political ground for such an approach requires vision not dreamt of by the present batch of throwback leaders.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Mitterrand Has Cause To Worry

By William Pfaff

PARIS — France and the United States, together or separately, are capable of wrecking the system by which the international industrial economy functions. They did as much to the Bretton Woods monetary system in the 1960s.

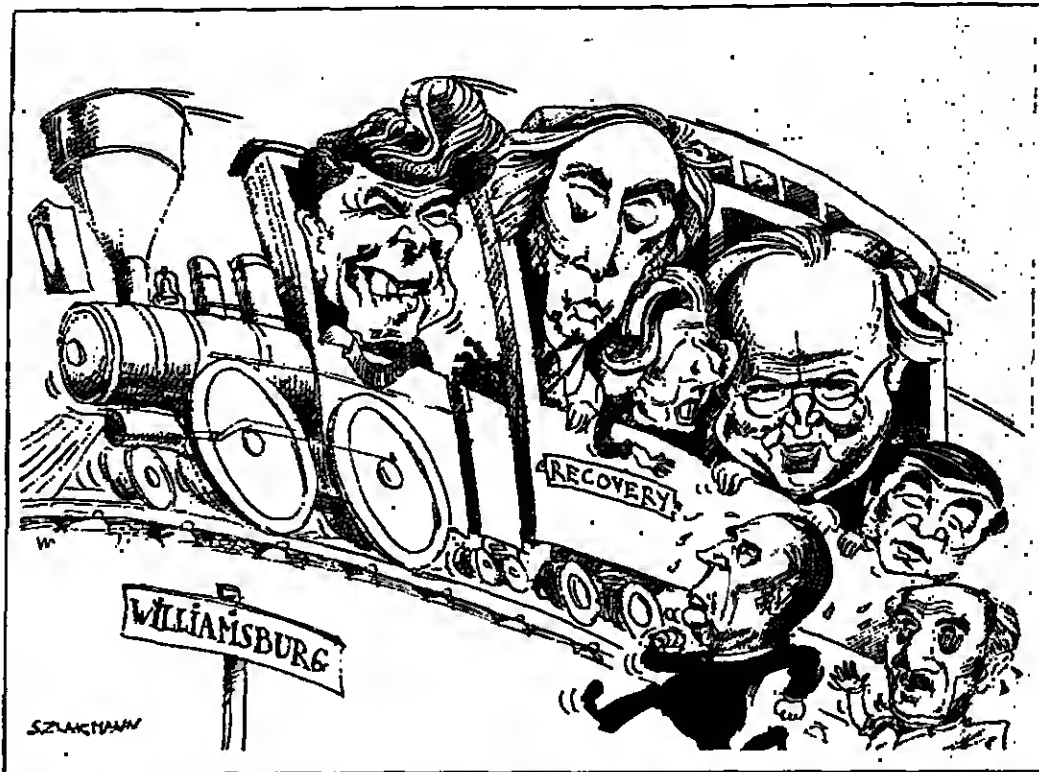
They are not deliberately hammering it, as was taken Bretton Woods's place today. The destruction is the unintended consequence of the "sacred egoism" of France opposed to the unscrupulous, but quite as powerful, American conviction that what is good for the United States is inevitably best for everyone else.

The Bretton Woods arrangements were wrecked because in the 1960s the United States, without really calculating what it was doing, exploited the dollar's position as the currency to internationalize its budget deficits and inflation during the Vietnam War. Its allies were expected to accept this. France would not, and year after year cursoriously collected its share of the U.S. debt as gold bars. In 1971 America stopped converting any more dollars to gold. That was the end for Bretton Woods.

Today the record U.S. budget deficit creates a shortage of domestic credit and, as a consequence, high interest rates. These draw in foreign funds and maintain a strong dollar. The American deficit thus is again being exported. Washington makes the control of inflation its domestic policy priority, accepting high unemployment. By drawing off investment funds from abroad, high U.S. interest rates export unemployment as well.

The United States itself pays a price for this, because American exports are put at a serious disadvantage by the dollar's strength. But Washington holds that it is useless to try to interfere with the currency market. Considering the sums involved, one can scarcely disagree.

America's is a traditional economic liberalism and reliance upon the mechanisms of the market, and Americans are not the only ones to believe in it. Count Lambdoff, the



West German economics minister, has said that recent exchange difficulties follow from economic "indiscipline." Perhaps he had France in mind; but the charge might be applied to the United States as well.

Disciplined or not, the French believe their economy is being strangled by America's economic liberalism. This is a very dangerous quarrel because it contributes heavily to the probability that within a year France will have pulled out of the world system of free trade. An important part of the ruling Socialist Party wants a new national policy of protected markets and reflation of the domestic economy, in isolation if necessary, and they are close to power. The Communist Party backs this as well.

The leader of the Socialist Party's left wing, former Minister of Technology Jean-Pierre Chevènement, has broken with the government on this issue, attacking his former colleagues for practicing what he considers a pallid and fireproofed imitation of the programs of the government the Socialists replaced.

He says the current austerity plan will fail, and unemployment continue to rise. He says, so far as the franc is

concerned, that because of the continuing inflation differential between France and its neighbors, "the only problem is to know when the next readjustment will take place."

There is nothing exceptional in his analysis. Few in France have much confidence in the success of the government's present policies. There are none at all, among the Socialists, who would defend them as other than necessary expedients, contradicting what the Socialists set out to accomplish two years ago.

This is a fatal weakness for the Mitterrand-Mauroy government. The Socialist Party does not really believe in what it is now doing. Nor does the public. The Socialists were not elected to impose forced loans, cut workers' purchasing power, restrict travel abroad and raise taxes. They have no mandate for that — no moral authority for a program of austerity.

The street demonstrations of recent weeks, by students and small businessmen, have all been sectarian and self-interested, nothing at all like the "new May 1968" that the opposition would have liked them to be. But the axiomatic discontentment, la grogne, is unmistakable.

It seems all too probable that within a year France will have changed its prime minister and its economic course. Protectionism is increasingly seductive, as present policy fails. It appears a logical choice; and France is a nation addicted to the logical — in principle. It goes against what everyone else thinks; and that can be a politically popular course.

The results will be destructive, and the damage not limited to France. The European Community and the GATT system of international free trade will be badly, perhaps fatally, harmed. The prospect ought to frighten people, Americans included.

When President François Mitterrand, before the Williamsburg conference, asked the industrial nations to explore the idea of a "new Bretton Woods" — a fundamental reform of the industrial states' relations — his proposal was tolerantly passed along to the finance ministers for consideration of what, "in due course," it might imply. Mr. Mitterrand's proposal was a trifle more urgent than that. He knows how close France is to bringing down what exists today.

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Other Opinion

No New Bretton Woods

The summit recognized the damage in a tentative renewal of Western economic confidence which is caused by volatility in the movement of exchange rates. The Americans are still opposed to fixed rates, but there was no public row with the French. Nevertheless the leaders committed themselves to more coordination both in official interventions in the exchange market and to search out a more effective and regular system of monitoring their respective fiscal and monetary policies, in the hope that such convergence would reduce the wilder movements of currency. There is no shadow of a new Bretton Woods here, though the Bretton Woods rules are now being violated to the damage of us all. But, equally, there is no indication yet that the leaders of the Western world have the will — or perhaps

even the capacity — to observe those rules better, or to replace them with a new set which would be more faithfully observed.

—The Times (London).

Where Refugees Make Good

When refugees seek admission to the United States, many citizens assume that the newcomers will become a burden. We hope such pessimists will not overlook the example set by Thuy Mai Tran, one of the Vietnamese boat people, who has been chosen valedictorian at Milwaukee's Riverside High School.

[America] has drawn on the talents and culture of many newcomers. As long as the golden door is open to people as bright and energetic as Thuy Mai Tran, there is reason to believe that the march to greatness will continue.

—The Milwaukee Journal.

If The ILO Is Busy, That's Not Necessarily Bad

By Francis Blanchard

The writer is director-general of the International Labor Office. This is the first of two articles.

GENEVA — Since the beginning of time, workers have been exploited, beaten, imprisoned and tortured. Today, in what we sometimes consider to be more civilized times, they are still being exploited, beaten, imprisoned and tortured.

At the International Labor Organization, which groups governments, employers and workers from 150 countries, we are made aware of this fact daily. Many of us are alarmed because the situation appears to be worsening. For, whereas in past years we received only a few complaints concerning the violation of trade union rights, in the single year of 1982 more than 80 complaints relating to the trade union and human rights of workers were lodged with the ILO.

Complaints come to this specialized UN agency because it possesses a unique mechanism for supervising the application by governments of the international treaties in the social field which are hammered out and adopted annually by the International Labor Conference. This year's conference, bringing together some 2,000 delegates, opened yesterday.

The most important of the 150 or so ILO treaties relate to trade union and human rights, and give precise form and content to a wide range of economic and social rights proclaimed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and now embodied in the UN Human Rights Covenants. Fundamentally important ILO conventions concern freedom of association, freedom from forced labor and freedom from discrimination.

The ILO does not simply adopt well-intentioned conventions and recommendations and then forget about them. It has an effective machinery and procedures to ensure that these blueprints for human welfare and behavior do not remain dead letters but are adhered to by ILO member states. The complaints that come in are dealt with by the Committee on Freedom of Association of the ILO Governing Body.

With an military or economic muscle, the committee has exercised its moral authority successfully to bring about the release of hundreds of imprisoned trade unionists across the world during the 30-odd years of its existence. It has found practical solutions to other problems involving the exercise of trade union rights.

Complementing the work of this committee is the 20-member Committee of Experts, a watchdog body of independent and distinguished jurists drawn from a broad cross section of the industrialized and the developing worlds with their different political systems. They include chief justices, supreme court judges and judges of the International Court of Justice at The Hague. The opinions of this group carry great weight, and many governments have found it difficult to withstand their collective advice and criticism.

The mandate of the Committee of Experts is to see that ILO member states which have ratified international conventions such as those on the freedom of association do not violate them. It has the right and duty to call upon governments which fail to apply these principles for explanations of their actions. When the explanations do not satisfy the committee, it publishes its findings, bringing the governments before international public opinion.

The objectivity and impartiality of the committee have never been questioned, even by governments which have sought to ignore its findings. Indeed, there have not been many cases where governments have refused to cooperate with the established ILO machinery and procedures.

The ILO does not claim that where freedom of association and human rights are threatened or violated, it has always stepped in to correct the

situation. It can act only where its procedures are activated by complaints, or in the process of its regular supervisory mandate.

Since its establishment in 1919, the Committee on Freedom of Association has dealt with more than 1,100 complaints covering trade union and human rights violations across the globe. Some have been found to be unjustified, others fully grounded on fact. In all cases the committee has meticulously gone through the process of investigation, and the massive volume of its conclusions and reports provides valuable insights into governmental aberrations on issues of trade union and basic human rights.

I have often been asked whether the ILO, despite its commitment to human welfare and protection of basic human and trade union rights, has succeeded in making the world a better place to live in. My answer is that the ever increasing use made by workers' and employers' organizations of the complaints procedures bears witness to positive results.

Over the years, ILO action and publication of the results of investigations have brought about remedial action on the part of many governments. We know for a fact that in recent years several hundred trade unionists have been released from prison and many hundreds of exiled trade unionists allowed to return to their homes. I remember vividly a trade unionist who traveled from Africa to Geneva to thank the ILO for securing his release from prison.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Disarmament Now

I disagree with Alfred Davidson (Letters, May 25) that a conventional arms buildup is desirable to avoid the dilemma of breaking the pledge against first use of nuclear weapons or accepting defeat. The concepts of arms control and negotiation through strength are utter delusions, since neither side will ever be intimidated. The sole way to rid the world of the specter of war is to negotiate now for simultaneous total disarmament.

STEPHEN V.N. POWELSON.

Les Loges-en-Jossas, France.

Is Lucy Relevant?

I am continually amazed at the narrow-mindedness displayed by many leading paleontologists and anthropologists ("Not Everybody Loves Lucy," IHT, May 12) when they discuss human origins. A careful study of scientific evidence available to

date, in contrast to a careful reshuffle of emotionally charged opinions, not only gives seriously little support to evolution but, in fact, gives strong support to the theory that human beings have existed for only a few thousand years. Thus their squabbling over Lucy's status in our ancestry and her alleged age seems a bit silly.

MICHAEL V. McCABE.

Manila.

Getting to Airports

Regarding "Into Town, by Native Bearer" (IHT, April 15):

It is not correct that at Dublin "only passengers on Aer Lingus fly directly to Dublin airport. Other airlines put down at Shannon... Flights to Ireland by European airlines go directly to Dublin airport. It is the service operated by U.S. carriers from Boston and New York that go into Shannon rather than Dublin. In complete details of trans-

port to Paris airports, it should be mentioned that bus services are operated by the Paris public transport authority: line 351 from Nation to Charles de Gaulle, and Line 215, from Denfert-Rochereau to Orly.

ANTHONY VANDYK.

Geneva.

What's His ERA?

Regarding "Gandhi No Hit in Bangladesh" (IHT, May 25):

I happened to spy a copy of your paper on a park bench, and before the wind blew it away I caught the above headline. Does Billy Martin know? I mean, if Tommy Lasorda can bring up Fernando Valenzuela from Mexico, Billy could do worse than thinking about bringing up this Gandhi guy from Bangladesh.

DAVID T. CHANTLER.

London.

FROM OUR JUNE 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Sargent's Standing Rises

LONDON — Mr. J.S. Sargent's work in portraiture has made his name a household word all over the civilized world. There is probably no other living painter who, like the great American, has known how to arouse public enthusiasm and yet retain the profound respect of his fellow artists. At the same time, signs have not been wanting of late that Mr. Sargent is more than a little tired of being the pet painter of society. During the last few years he has exhibited many brilliant impressions of sunny landscapes and boldly summarized architecture — masterpieces of keen observation and brilliant brushwork which have caused a stir in the artistic world without becoming widely known to the public.

1933: Washington Post Is Sold

WASHINGTON — The Washington Post, best known morning newspaper in the capital, has been sold for \$25,000 to George Hamilton, local attorney, who declined to reveal the name of the client for whom he was acting. The paper has been in litigation due to the breach between Edward McLean, its publisher, and his wife, Evelyn Walsh McLean, who had reportedly sought to pawn the famous Hope diamond to raise \$250,000 to save the paper for her children. The Washington Post was part of the estate left by the father of Mrs. McLean's estranged husband, who recently was removed as a trustee of the estate and the paper offered for sale. Among those who had offered to buy it was William R. Hearst.

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SCIENCE

CURRENTS

Tribal Remedy Leads to New Drug

BERKELEY, California — After conferring with medicine men in East Africa, a chemist from the University of California has isolated a promising antibiotic from one of their herbs.

Isao Kubo was visiting villages in the East African bush when he saw entire tribes lining up to drink a tea to ward off cholera — which it seemed to do, judging from the low rate of the disease. Medicine men made the tea from the fruit of the *mussa lanceolata* bush, which Kubo collected and analyzed.

He discovered that the active ingredient was a chemical named macestin. Mice dosed with it, then exposed to a lethal strain of cholera bacteria, survived with no sign of infection. How the chemical works is still a mystery. Kubo finds that macestin neither causes the body to produce antibodies nor fights bacteria in the way that other antibiotics do. Its chemical structure is relatively simple, resembling that of vitamin K, and Kubo has already synthesized the compound. Several pharmaceutical companies want to test it further.

Cockroaches Resist New Repellent

BELTSVILLE, Maryland — In its search for a cockroach repellent, the Natural Products Laboratory of the U.S. department of Agriculture imported a chemical extracted from a tree called neem that has been used for centuries in India to drive away insects.

But the roaches, confronted with dog-food pellets, some of which were laced with neem, actually preferred the neem-treated tidbits. Many of the females, who always select a safe spot to deposit eggs, chose areas closest to neem.

The researchers now wonder if neem's attractive powers can be put to use and are testing to see whether the chemical damages the eggs left nearby.

Patch May Be Basic Unit of Sight

CAMBRIDGE, England — The researchers wanted to know what kinds of images the eye sees best. They fiddled with the contrast on a television screen here as they showed spots, stripes, rectangles, disks and assorted shapes. The winner, defined as the pattern that could be seen with the least intense contrast, turned out to be a round patch with fuzzy bars.

"This patch may be the basic unit of human sight. Many vision researchers theorize that we make sense of an image only after neurons in the brain have broken it down into simple patterns — roughly comparable to the way a television breaks every picture into dots. Because the 'grating patch,' as it's known, seems to be the image that is easiest to perceive, a NASA psychologist, Andrew Watson, theorizes that it's the human equivalent of the television's dot. The case isn't proven — a more readily detectable pattern could still be found, or the underlying theory of how images are processed could be wrong. But Mr. Watson suspects that you understood this page only after converting it to an overlapping set of variously sized patches with bars."

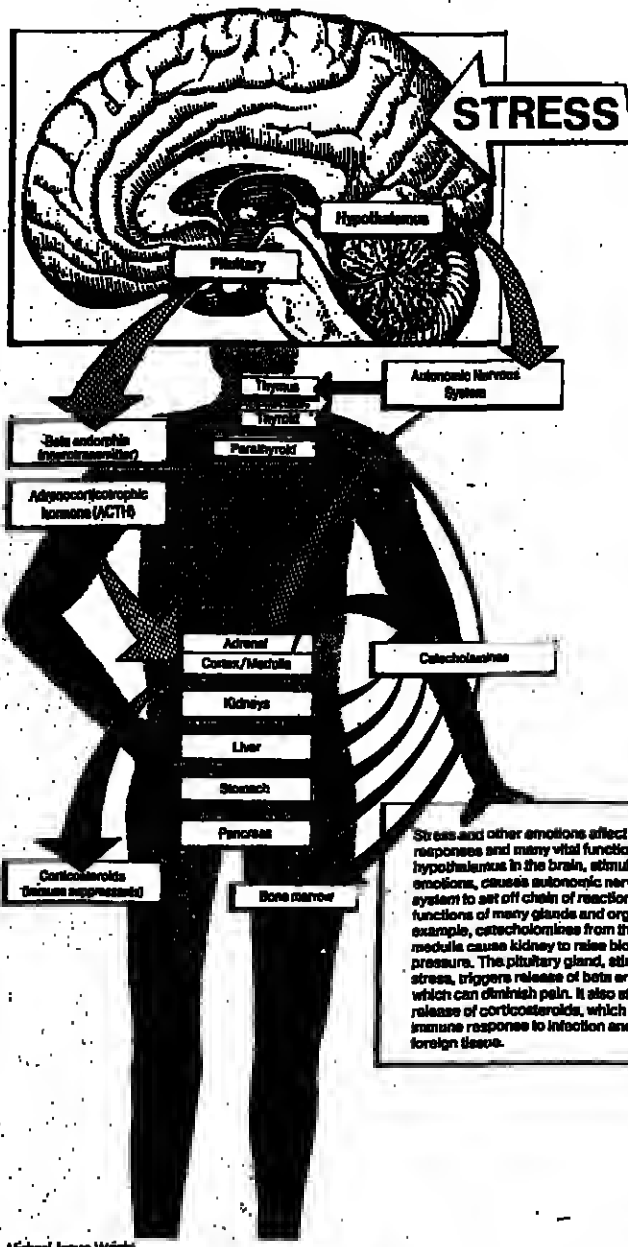
Mr. Watson, who did the experiment with F.B. Barlow and John Robson, two physiologists from Cambridge University, said the brain has "to take patterns of light and transform them into electrical signals — basically, a bunch of numbers — so it knows what it's looking at."

Fighting Fires May Foster More

RIVERSIDE, California — In summer the dry Southern California brush ignites, and firefighters respond with shovels, bulldozers, trucks, helicopters and tanker airplanes. But in the long run, their efforts only ensure worse fires in the future.

So concludes Richard Minnich, a University of California geographer, after studying Landsat satellite photographs to compare fires in southern California with those across the Mexican border. In Mexico, when old, dry shrubs on the chaparral catch fire, authorities generally let them burn. The result is many small fires that clear scattered patches, then die out when they hit patches cleared by previous fires. But in California, because most small fires are put out immediately, there are no natural firebreaks to stop one uncontrollable fire from devastating a vast area. Mr. Minnich reports that just as much chaparral burned in California as in Mexico between 1972 and 1980. But California's typical fire was twice as large as Mexico's.

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The Link Between Stress and Illness

"The care of tuberculosis depends more on what the patient has in his head than what he has in his chest."

— Sir William Osler (1849-1919)

By Jane E. Brody

NEARLY a century after some leading physicians first recognized the powerful role of the mind in health and healing, scientists have begun to decipher exactly how stress and other emotional states can influence the onset and course of disease.

Aided by new biochemical techniques and a vastly expanded understanding of immunology and neurochemistry, their studies show that emotions, acting through the brain, can affect nervous system function, hormone levels and immunological responses.

Animal and human studies have revealed that emotional reactions can suppress or stimulate disease-fighting white blood cells and trigger the release of adrenal gland hormones and neurotransmitters, including endorphins, that in turn affect dozens of body processes.

The fast-growing field of research has even been given a new name — psychoneuroimmunology — and is finally beginning to win the respect of the medical establishment, which had scorned suggestions of a strong mind-body link and ascribed only a few so-called psychosomatic diseases, such as asthma and ulcers, to emotional causes.

New studies strongly indicate that virtually every ill that can befall the body — from the common cold to cancer and heart disease — can be influenced, positively or

negatively, by a person's mental state. They suggest that psychotherapy and behavioral techniques should be an integral part of preventive and therapeutic medicine.

Among the possibilities:

- Among people considered at a high risk for developing lung cancer or heart disease, behavioral therapy to diminish their response to stressful life events may be partly protective.

- Mental images might be used to help cancer patients wage a more effective immunological war against their disease. Dr. Carl Simonton of the Cancer Counseling and Research Center in Fort Worth, Texas, has been using such a method, though his work is controversial and has been criticized for making cancer patients think they caused their disease.

- By "conditioning" someone to respond to an inert substance as if it were an active drug, it may be possible to treat an illness without incurring the severe side effects associated with potent medication.

- Patients with autoimmune diseases, in which the body attacks itself as if it were a foreign tissue, might be trained to suppress their own destructive immune reaction. Similar techniques may be used in treating allergies, in which the immune system overreacts to an innocent substance.

- By testing people's reaction to stress, it may be possible to identify biochemical or immunological "markers" that can predict who is most likely to develop certain diseases.

According to Dr. George F. Solomon, a University of California psychiatrist who first suggested a link between immunity and emotions two decades ago, the findings dispute the notion of classical immunology that the immune system functions independently of the brain. "Mind and body are inseparable," he said. "The brain influences all sorts of physiological processes that were once thought not to be centrally regulated."

The studies also show that the traditional concept of "stress" as a demanding life event is too imprecise to use as a measurement of how stress affects health. What is distressing to one person may be stimulating to another. Failure to cope well with stress can impair a person's ability to fight off illness, whereas adequate coping with a high stress life may reflect "psychological hardiness" that is actually protective.

For example, in preliminary results from a five-year study of heavy smokers, Dr. Margaret Linn and her colleagues at the Veterans Administration center in Miami found that those who developed

lung cancer experienced a similar number of emotional life events (such as marriages, divorce, family illness and job loss) as did smokers who thus far are free of cancer. But the cancer patients perceived these events to be more stressful and regarded themselves as more responsible for bad happenings.

Furthermore, Dr. Linn said, in the cancer patients with a high level of perceived stress, immunological responses were significantly reduced even before the cancer developed. In another study at the Miami center, similar emotional factors were found among diabetics whose blood sugar frequently went out of control.

At Beth Israel Hospital in Boston, Dr. Steven Locke, director of the psychoneuroimmunology research project, has studied healthy undergraduate students. Like Dr. Linn, he found that those who reported high levels of psychological symptoms in response to stressful life events had only one-third the level of "natural killer cell activity" as did students with the same number of life events but little psychological reaction to them. Natural killer cells are a type of white blood cell that can instantly recognize foreign cells without having been previously exposed to them.

Dr. Steven Schiller, working with Dr. Marvin Stein and Dr. Steven Keller at the Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York, has studied the effects of bereavement on immune functions. Among husbands whose wives ultimately died of breast cancer, the researchers showed a decided decline in white blood cell function within two months of the death.

Recent animal studies have begun to clarify seemingly contradictory findings of previous research. The new findings show that immunological responses to stress vary according to laboratory conditions, time of day, species, duration and frequency of the stress, whether the animals are able to do something about the stress, and even which kind of stress is applied.

Rotation-induced stress (whirling an animal on a turntable), which researchers at the Pacific Northwest Research Foundation in Seattle report to be highly stressful to laboratory mice, is of little or no consequence to monkeys, who apparently enjoy being whirled.

Furthermore, Dr. Vernon Riley, who until his death last year had headed the foundation's department of microbiology, showed that the way the animals are housed can distort the experimental results. When he designed "low-stress" housing for his research animals, results were far more reliable. He and his colleagues showed that stressed mice experience a dramatic increase in the blood levels of an

adrenal gland hormone, corticosterone, which can impair immune responses. The stressed animals suffered a decline in disease-fighting white blood cells and a loss of tissue from the thymus gland, an important immunological organ.

Cancers also grew faster and killed sooner in the stressed animals, as did an injected cancer-causing virus. By contrast, animals partly protected from environmental stress in the special housing units developed many fewer spontaneous breast tumors than did conventionally housed mice.

As for timing, when the animals were subjected to stress before the injection of tumor virus, tumor growth was inhibited, while stress applied after exposure to the virus speeded up the cancer. However, when stress was prolonged, the tumors remained smaller and the animals died no sooner than did mice not subjected to any stress. Dr. Riley said his studies indicate that if no underlying disease is present, stress will have no effect on infections or cancers.

Dr. Darrel Spackman, who took over Dr. Riley's studies, is now looking into the possibility of protecting animals against the harmful effects of stress. One prospect is a natural steroid hormone called DHEA (for dehydroepiandrosterone), secreted by the adrenal gland.

"If we can find protective, non-toxic compounds, perhaps we could give them to people at known stressful times, such as before surgery or during cancer treatment," Dr. Spackman said.

Another avenue of study has demonstrated the brain's involvement in the immune response and suggested a possible ontologic route to controlling autoimmune diseases and administering drug therapy. Dr. Robert Ader, a University of Rochester psychologist, and Dr. Nicholas Cohen, an immunologist, succeeded in conditioning animals to suppress their immune systems when given an immunologically inert substance like saccharin.

This may make it possible to manipulate the immune system using a minimum of toxic drugs, Dr. Ader suggested. Another possibility would be to use a conditioned response to alternate an innocuous placebo with a real drug, minimizing hazardous side effects.

Bengali Baby Toll High

DHAKA — Bangladesh has the world's highest infant mortality rate, with more than two of every five babies dying within 28 days of birth, Health Minister Shamsul Haq said.

Crane Hunting Threatens Species

By Bayard Webster

New York Times Service

IN A remote valley in northern Pakistan, tribesmen perform a traditional spring hunting rite: the hurling of weighted cords into the air to snare migrating cranes as they fly overhead.

The entangled cranes fall to earth, where they are either killed for food or caged for sale as pets. The sport is practiced by only a few tribes, but it seems to have gained popularity in the last few decades, helping to bring at least one species, the Siberian crane, to the verge of extinction, researchers have reported.

Steven E. Landfried, an Ameri-

can expert on cranes and one of the few Westerners to visit the Kurram River Valley, recently observed how the hunters capture the majestic birds, six or seven feet in wingspread. The hunters, some of whom eat or sell the birds, are believed partly responsible for reducing the total number of Siberian cranes to slightly more than 200.

Mr. Landfried reported that the hunters, who work at night to keep flying cranes from spotting humans on the ground, place lured and captive cranes in fields as decoys. The decoys respond to the bird-like calls of approaching cranes, luring them closer to the ground, and the hunters, twirling lead-weighted ropes about their heads, hurt them as high as 100 feet in the

air to ensnare the birds, if possible alive.

Mr. Landfried, of the International Crane Foundation in Baraboo, Wisconsin, and other researchers have found that three types of cranes are snared by the tribesmen: Common (*Grus grus*), Demoiselle (*Anthropoides virgo*) and the rare and endangered Siberian (*Grus leucogeranus*). The cranes cross Pakistan in the spring and fall on their way to their breeding grounds in Russia and Afghanistan and their wintering grounds in India.

Mr. Landfried hopes to encourage the government of Pakistan, and other governments in the region, to devise and enforce conservation regulations.

Synergium 83

A meeting between Japan and Europe that will influence business tomorrow

Between October 14 and 23 next, three cities—Aachen, Liège and Maastricht—at the heart of the Common Market and at the crossroads of three countries and three cultures, invite you to an exceptional event: Synergium 83.

A new concept: Synergium

Synergium is a series of international events having as their purpose the encouragement of synergies between facts, ideas, accomplishments, projects and men—overcoming geographical, economic, social and cultural frontiers.

Synergium 83: a forum for Japan and Europe

What Synergium 83 is to be: the meeting place of all those leaders who, through their political, economic, scientific, social or cultural responsibilities, are today taking the decisions on the part to be played by business tomorrow. Privileged participants, Japanese and Europeans will have the opportunity of highlighting their strong points, comparing their technical expertise as well as their experience, of finding new forms of cooperation and, together, of searching for the best way to cope with the future. The activities of Synergium 83 will be organized around three events.

Business tomorrow: an international symposium

The reconciliation of economic performance, technological development, market needs, the aspirations of men and respect for man's environment, such are the challenges with which business tomorrow is already confronted today.

The Synergium 83 symposium, which will be addressed by personalities and specialists of world-wide reputation, will identify the synergies which must be applied to meet these challenges.

Three themes will guide reflection:

New technologies and the markets of business tomorrow:

- new materials,
- bio-technologies,
- information technologies.

The men in business tomorrow.

Business tomorrow in its environment.

The symposium will take place between October 17 and 21, 1983.

An international exhibition of advanced technologies: Synexpo

Synexpo will be devoted to new technologies: new materials, bio-technologies, information technologies (micro-electronics, robotics, word processing, telecommunications...). Exhibitors will show to the many European and Japanese visitors their most significant accomplishments in these technologies and associated products or services.

A noteworthy exhibitor: Jetro (Japan External Trade Organization) with a 2,200 sq.m. stand.

Synexpo will be an exceptional opportunity for business and your company to discuss technical and trading matters, to make profitable contacts and to find new partners, both European and Japanese.

Synexpo will take place in the Liège International Fair buildings between October 14 and 23, 1983.

From ancient Japan to contemporary Europe: a range of theatrical and cultural events

These events will take place in the cities of Aachen, Liège and Maastricht. Music, theatre and dance from ancient Japan will find themselves side by side with, among others, the Maurice Béjart XXth Century Ballet.

Whatever the dimension of your firm or organization, Synergium 83 is your business.

Synergium 83 is today's shop-window and a look into the future. It is an exceptional meeting place from which you can reap remarkable benefits for your company or organization, as well as for yourself.

Belong to those who shape the future and participate in Synergium 83.



I wish to receive the brochure on Synergium 83.

I am particularly interested in:

☐ the international symposium ☐ Synexpo 83 ☐ the theatrical and cultural events

Name: _____

Title: _____

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Address: _____

Request to be sent to: Synergium 83 Japan - Europe
Avenue Maurice Destrénavy 7, B-4000 Liège (Belgium)
Tel.: 3241/23.79.75 - Telex: 41070 Synerg B.

Handwritten note: *June 1983*

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	1196.50	1200.00	1192.00	1197.50	+1.00
Ind	1196.50	1200.00	1192.00	1197.50	+1.00
Comp	1196.50	1200.00	1192.00	1197.50	+1.00
Trans	1196.50	1200.00	1192.00	1197.50	+1.00

Standard & Poor's Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	1024.00	1028.00	1022.00	1025.00	+1.00
Ind	1024.00	1028.00	1022.00	1025.00	+1.00
Comp	1024.00	1028.00	1022.00	1025.00	+1.00
Trans	1024.00	1028.00	1022.00	1025.00	+1.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Buy	Sell	Short
May 21	214.00	214.00	79
May 22	214.00	214.00	79
May 23	214.00	214.00	79
May 24	214.00	214.00	79
May 25	214.00	214.00	79

Market Summary, June 1

Market Diaries

NYSE	AMEX	AMEX Stock Index
Open: 1196.50	Open: 1196.50	Open: 1196.50
High: 1200.00	High: 1200.00	High: 1200.00
Low: 1192.00	Low: 1192.00	Low: 1192.00
Close: 1197.50	Close: 1197.50	Close: 1197.50
Change: +1.00	Change: +1.00	Change: +1.00

NASDAQ Index

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
1196.50	1200.00	1192.00	1197.50	+1.00

NYSE Index

High	Low	Open	Close
1200.00	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Inst Inv	1196.50	1200.00	1192.00	1197.50	+1.00
Inst Inv	1196.50	1200.00	1192.00	1197.50	+1.00
Inst Inv	1196.50	1200.00	1192.00	1197.50	+1.00

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

13 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Open	Close
AAA	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
AA	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
A	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
B	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
C	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
D	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
E	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
F	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
G	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
H	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
I	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
J	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
K	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
L	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
M	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
N	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
O	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
P	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
Q	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
R	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
S	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
T	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
U	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
V	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
W	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
X	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
Y	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50
Z	1196.50	1192.00					1196.50	1192.00	1196.50	1197.50

Creditors, Poland To Discuss Debt

FRANKFURT — Representatives of Western creditor banks will open talks with the Polish government in Warsaw in the middle of this month on rescheduling Poland's debt, banking sources said Wednesday.

Interest payments due to banks this year are estimated at \$1.1 billion and repayments at \$1.5 billion. Poland's total outstanding foreign debt, including that owed directly to Western governments, is estimated at between \$25 billion and \$26 billion.

The sources said the banks anticipated difficult talks because Poland's economy had not performed as well as had been hoped a few months ago. As with 1982 rescheduling, they expected to have to re-issue part of the interest due as credit to keep major imports flowing to Poland.

Handwritten notes and stamps on the right margin:

- ALL-STATE
- RECEIVED
- CURRENCY
- INTEREST

BUSINESS
to Plans Sale of
Plan During Next

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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(Continued on Page 12)

[illegible]

Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—53

ArmSys Pds	ChnPneU	Gulf
ArmCentCp	Colco S	Inter
ArmFamle	CornEmry	Hz
ArnerShops	CosarLib	KCS
ArnscoPRT	Cullinan S	LC
ArnscoPRT	DeTe 2.0	Lehr
AudranGrp	DeTe 12.0	Mar
Armsco Cm	DeTe 97.2	Maur
Are Corp	DrPesser	Neat
Beil Indust	EatonCo	Neat
CIGNA/NA	EdisonBro	Nor
Chesapeake	ElkHelm	Nor
CNAF p/c	Emm	Okla
Comp Soup	GrDynam	Peop
Chesape V	GrDym & S	

London Commodities: June 1

[illegible]

Flights starting per month, Jan. through U.S. dollars per metric ton.						
	Flights	Low	Class	Previous		
COCA						
Oct/87	21,689	18,240	19,275	18,649	177-22	177-22
Nov	21,689	18,240	19,275	18,649	200-26	200-26
Dec	22,528	19,048	20,075	19,458	200-26	200-26
Jan	22,528	19,048	20,075	19,458	200-26	200-26
Feb	22,528	19,048	20,075	19,458	221-25	221-25
Mar	22,528	19,048	20,075	19,458	221-25	221-25
COCCA						
Oct/87	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Nov	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Dec	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Jan	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Feb	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Mar	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
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Nov	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
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Jan	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
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Mar	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
COCCA						
Oct/87	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Nov	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Dec	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Jan	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Feb	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Mar	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
COCCA						
Oct/87	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Nov	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Dec	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Jan	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Feb	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Mar	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
COCCA						
Oct/87	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Nov	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Dec	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Jan	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Feb	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Mar	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
COCCA						
Oct/87	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Nov	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Dec	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Jan	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Feb	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Mar	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
COCCA						
Oct/87	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Nov	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Dec	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Jan	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Feb	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Mar	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
COCCA						
Oct/87	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Nov	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Dec	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Jan	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Feb	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Mar	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
COCCA						
Oct/87	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Nov	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Dec	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
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Feb	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
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COCCA						
Oct/87	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
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COCCA						
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COCCA						
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Feb	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
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Dec	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Jan	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Feb	1,425	1,373	1,373	1,374	1-44	1-44
Mar						

Cash Prices June 1

[illegible]**London Metals** **June 1**

Figures in sterling per metric ton. Silver in pence per tray count			
	Today		Previous
High grade copper cathodes:			
spot	1,080.00	1,081.00	1,092.00
3 months	1,104.00	1,109.00	1,117.00
Copper cathodes:			
spot	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,053.00
3 months	1,070.00	1,075.00	1,084.00
Thy spot	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,250.00
2 months	8,455.00	8,450.00	8,475.00
Lead: spot	263.00	263.00	264.00
3 months	272.50	273.75	277.00

COMPANY

COMPANY EARNINGS
Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Allied-Lyons		
Year	1982	1983
Revenue.....	2,640.	2,400.
Profits	110.2	94.1
Per Share	0.164	0.141

United States

American Stores		
1st Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue.....	1,280.	1,330.
Net Inc.....	19.06	13.74
Per Share.....	1.94	1.40
Gulf & Western Ind.		
3rd Quar.	1983	1982

Revenue	1,291.	1,274.
Net Inc.	757	353

Per Share	0.98	0.48
9 months	1983	1982
Revenue	3,750.	3,820.
Net Inc.	189.5	167.4
Per Share	2.47	2.17

Notes include gain of \$29.9 million in quarter and of \$87.5 million in 9 months. See discussion of

1982 results include gain of \$9.1 million in currency and a \$21 million gain

on in quarter and of \$6.7 million in 9 months.

Zinc: spot	448.00	449.00	452.00	453.00
3 months	442.50	443.00	444.50	447.50
Silver: spot	775.50	776.50	842.50	843.50

3 months	\$15.98	\$16.90	\$64.00	\$64.50
Advantage:				
spot	\$23.50	\$24.50	\$22.50	\$23.50
3 months	\$51.58	\$52.80	\$38.00	\$50.50
stock: spot	\$128.80	\$149.80	\$380.00	\$385.00
2 months	\$217.00	\$222.00	\$145.00	\$170.80

Dividends

June 1

Company	Per.	Asset	Pty.	Rec.
---------	------	-------	------	------

Just Union RE	Q	.25	7-31	6-30
Recco D. S. Inc.	Q	.12	6-24	6-16
Wetters-Johnson	Q	.17	6-30	6-18
STOCK				
Tech. Equit.		4PC	7-22	7-1
STOCK-SPLITS				
Gulford Mills —	3-for-2			
Pasles Drug Stores —	3-for-2			
Sun City Industries —	2-for-2			

	USUAL			
Am Medical Intl	Q	.12	8-1	.7-11

BankCorp of Penna	Q	35	7-25	7-1
Bank of Nova Scotia	Q	48	7-28	6-28
Bank Co	Q	15	6-30	4-17
Chatham Corp	Q	25	6-30	6-15
Colorado Natl Bksh	Q	20	7-15	6-30
Carrington & Black	Q	43	6-30	6-16
Pure-Tech Corp	S	20	7-15	7-1
Fosco Corp	Q	33	7-1	6-14
First Bankers of Fla	Q	37	6-30	6-10
First Rock Industries	S	30	6-25	6-17
Fusion's Rev	S	15	7-27	7-8

Johnson Products	7-1	7-1
Liquid Air	6-2	6-10
Johnson & Co.		

1-Annual; 2-Monthly; 3-Quarterly; 4-Annual; 5-

14-00000

SECRET - PENDING

CONFIDENTIAL - K

admission forms

each Loan Incre



CORFO
CORPORACION DE FOMENTO DE LA PRODUCCION

International Public Tender

**SHARES OF COMPAÑIA CHILENA
DE NAVEGACION INTEROCEANICA S A**

Corporación de Fomento de la Producción de Chile (CORFO) kindly invites National and Foreign Investors to offer their proposals for the purchase of 84,085,956 shares of the Compañía Chilena de Navegación Interoceánica S.A., which represents 92.91% of the share capital of the company. All interested parties will be pre-qualified by CORFO and, for this purpose, all pertinent background information requested under title 3, "Pre-Qualification Process", as indicated in the general terms and conditions of this tender,

The general terms and conditions covering this tender will be available to investors at CORFO's Santiago address: Moneda 921, Suite 716, at a nominal cost of U.S. \$5.00.

Purchase offers can be extended for the total number of shares noted, or for lots of 840,859 shares each.

All pre-qualified parties should present their tender offers in a sealed envelope, in duplicate, addressed to: The Executive Vice President, Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (CORFO), Moneda 921, Suite 825, Santiago, Chile, on or before 10:00 a.m., August 31, 1983. The Company Secretary will preside over the opening of all Tender offers submitted, with the attendance of all interested parties who wish to be present.

CORFO reserves the right to accept those offers which are deemed to be in the best interests of the Corporation, or reject them entirely without any explanations.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Volvo Plans Sale of 6,000 Trucks To Iran During Next 18 Months

GOTHENBURG, Sweden (AP)—Volvo has signed an order to deliver about 6,000 heavy trucks to Iran over the next 18 months, an official of the Swedish automotive, food and energy group said Wednesday.

Halfdan Klingenberg, executive vice president of Volvo's marketing unit, Volvo International, declined to comment on the value of the order, but radio reports have speculated the trucks cost about 1.1 billion kronor (\$145 million).

The order would triple Volvo's deliveries of about 2,000 trucks sent to Iran last year, according to Mr. Klingenberg. In 1982, Volvo produced a total of 34,600 trucks in Sweden and abroad.

Mr. Klingenberg said the increase in truck orders from Iran was apparently related to efforts by the Iranian government to improve shipment of agricultural products and general cargo. The order was placed by Volvo's Iranian concessionaire on behalf of government and private customers, the Volvo official said.

GM Sets Subsidized Financing

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors began offering 8.8 percent financing Wednesday on most of its small cars and small trucks delivered by the end of June, the automaker said in a statement.

The financing rate will rise to 9.5 percent on July 1 and that rate will expire on July 31, the statement said. The program replaces a 9.9 percent financing plan that expired Tuesday. Buyers who do not want to use the subsidized financing can receive a \$300 rebate until the end of July, the statement said.

GM sales fell last year when the automaker dropped its 12.8 percent subsidized financing program. GM's daily sales rate of 15,361 cars in May 1982 fell to 9,964 in June after the financing program ended.

Dome Gets Payment Extensions

CALGARY, Alberta (Reuters)—Dome Petroleum said Wednesday it had reached agreements for extending the schedules for principle repayments under various loan agreements.

Payments to certain foreign lenders have been extended to July 1, while payments to Dome's Canadian banks were extended to July 5, the company said.

Dome's debt restructuring agreement in principle with the Canadian banks and the Canadian government also has been extended to July 5, the company said.

Major Swiss Banks Raise Rates

ZURICH (Reuters)—The four major Swiss banks raised their interest rates on customer time deposits Wednesday to 4 percent from 3 1/2 percent for all maturities from three to twelve months, effective immediately, a bank spokesman said.

It was the fourth increase in the rates since March. The last change was on May 25. The four banks involved are Swiss Bank Corp., Union Bank of Switzerland, Credit Suisse and Swiss Volksbank.

Montedison Forms New Unit

NEW YORK (Reuters)—Montedison, in a move to expand its health sciences operations in the United States, has announced the formation of Erbamont that will consolidate all of the health sciences and pharmaceutical operations of Montedison and in which Hercules Corp. will have a stake.

Hercules and Montedison already have a joint pharmaceutical venture in the United States, Adria Laboratories. Montedison said that Hercules would take a stake in the new firm in exchange for its 50 percent holding in Adria.

Sonatrach Loan Increased Again

PARIS (Reuters)—A syndicated loan for the Algerian state oil company, Sonatrach, has been increased to \$700 million from \$600 million because of strong international bank demand, syndicate sources said Wednesday.

The syndication involves 50 European, Arab, U.S. and Japanese banks. The loan was raised to \$600 million from \$500 million early in May.

The eight-year loan, to be guaranteed by the Banque d'Algérie, is at 11 1/2 percent over the London interbank offered rate for the first two years and 1/2 percent over Libor for the final six.

U.S. Plan on Trade Suffers Setbacks

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The summit nations' finance ministers, in three sessions of their own during the meeting at Williamsburg, Virginia, were unable to agree on a way to make regular contact with trade ministers.

Despite a strong U.S. interest in the idea, the finance ministers put off a resolution until they meet again just before the joint annual session of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in September. That may rule out the hope held earlier by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan that a second meeting of trade and finance ministers could be held in September.

Mr. Regan, along with William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, had organized a dinner for finance and trade ministers in Paris three weeks ago, as a follow-up to the ministerial session of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

U.S. officials said Wednesday that there was growing acceptance of the proposition that trade and finance problems are linked and that the ministers responsible for each area should be brought into closer contact.

But it was clear at Williamsburg that there is opposition to setting up a formal structure where finance ministers would meet trade ministers on an equal footing. In addition, there was opposition voiced by Gaston Thorn, president

U.S. Official Warns Fed May Tighten Its Policy

(Continued from Page 9)

1981. Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan have been urging the United States to pursue a more active intervention policy to slow the rise of the dollar.

The language of the Williamsburg communiqué represented a major shift by the United States on this highly divisive monetary issue.

The agreement followed publication of a study ordered by last year's Versailles summit on the effectiveness of intervention. The study found that coordinated short-term intervention can be successful, but that the only way to influence exchange rates over a longer period is through convergence of domestic interest rates, inflation rates and other elements of domestic economic policy.

The Williamsburg summit strengthened an international process called multilateral surveillance that is designed to achieve such convergence.

The official said it was "not logical" to expect that the currency accord would lead to the type of intervention that would reduce the value of the dollar by the 20 percent that some specialists say is the extent of its overvaluation.

The comments on Mr. Volcker were the first public indication that at least one high administration official may urge Mr. Reagan to pick another Federal Reserve chairman.

Among those mentioned for the job are Alan Greenspan, a New York economist who had been chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors under President Gerald R. Ford, and Preston Martin, who was recently appointed to the Fed as its vice chairman.

The comments on the money supply put the administration more strongly on the record on the need to bring the latest surge in growth into line with targets.

Loan Activity Higher in May

Reuters

PARIS — International borrowing by member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose in May to \$9.27 billion from \$8.79 billion in April and \$7.96 billion in March, the OECD said Wednesday.

Overall borrowing in May on international markets also rose because of a strong rise in dollar-denominated bond issues during the month, the OECD added. Overall borrowing was \$12.9 billion, up from \$11.8 billion in April but below the \$16.8 billion raised in March.

The largest borrowers among OECD nations in May were Japan, \$1.4 billion; France, \$1.3 billion; the United States, \$1.1 billion; and Canada \$1 billion.

U.S. Utility Misses Debt Payment, But Default Is Blocked by Court

New York Times Service

SEATTLE — As expected, the Washington Public Power Supply System missed a monthly payment Tuesday, edging closer to default on \$2.25 billion in bonds floated to construct two nuclear reactors. The plants were abandoned early last year because the need for power had been overestimated and the plants were too expensive to build.

But Chemical Bank of New York, the trustee for the bondholders, has been blocked from declaring the utility officially in default. Last week, the bank was indefinitely restrained by a state court from making such a declaration.

If the court had not acted, Chemical Bank would have issued a "cure" notice giving the utility 90 days to make the \$15.6-million monthly installment that was due Tuesday. If the installment was not paid by Aug. 30, the bank could ask for repayment of perhaps the entire \$2.25 billion, according to William Beris, vice president for trust and investment at Chemical Bank.

Judge H. Joseph Coleman of the King County Superior Court said bondholders would not be harmed by the missed payment Tuesday because Chemical Bank had a reserve account of \$93.8 million from which to pay them. About 70 percent of the \$8 utilities that sponsored the abandoned plants — units four and five of five nuclear plants — have also paid \$30 million into an escrow account.

Chemical Bank is being restrained pending the outcome of lawsuits filed by the bank and others in Oregon, Washington and Idaho to determine who is responsible for repayment of the debt.

[Michael Mines, an attorney for Chemical Bank, said Tuesday it was "leaning toward" appealing Judge Coleman's ruling to the Washington Supreme Court, United Press International reported. The bank should decide this week, he said.]

At the company's No. 3 unit near Satsop, Washington, about 1,300 people were laid off Tuesday. WPPSS's executive board voted Friday to shut down the reactor for three years unless financing is arranged within 30 days.

Plant No. 3, like No. 1, which was mothballed a year ago because of a lack of financing and shrinkage in the market for electricity, is backed by the Bonneville Power Administration, a federal agency that markets half the power consumed in the region.

SEC Investigating Pepsi for Fraud

By Michael Blumstein

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Securities and Exchange Commission has been investigating top officials of PepsiCo Inc. for possible fraud since February, according to court documents. Three months before the investigation started, the company reported that it had overstated its earnings and assets for five years and it dismissed four managers in its overseas operations.

The commission voted Feb. 10 to begin a "private investigation" to a preliminary staff inquiry "tended to show that PepsiCo, its officers, directors and others, since at least December 1978, may have engaged in fraud with respect to PepsiCo's financial condition and operations, recognition of income and valuation of assets," the SEC said in papers filed in U.S. District Court.

The commission's decision to authorize the investigation and the staff's initial findings came to light Tuesday when PepsiCo went to court seeking to temper the SEC's broad subpoena powers in the fraud investigation. The company is asking that it be notified about subpoenas to people outside the company.

A PepsiCo attorney, in a telephone interview Tuesday, said he was confident that the company's top officers and directors would be cleared by the SEC. He said he was not surprised at the investigation, given PepsiCo's disclosure last fall.

PepsiCo, which is based in Purchase, New York, announced last November that its internal auditors had discovered "significant accounting irregularities" in certain of its foreign bottling operations, mainly in Mexico and the Philippines, its two leading overseas operations. A month later, the company restated its earnings for five

years, reducing its net income by 6.6 percent, or by \$92.1 million, and its assets by \$79.4 million.

Four senior overseas managers were dismissed, accused by the company of trying to improve their performance by inflating sales and accounts receivable back to at least 1978. In its November announcement, PepsiCo said, "There is no indication that this situation exists in any other PepsiCo operation, or that any director or senior corporate officer was involved."

However, the SEC authorized its staff to subpoena from the company many types of internal records dating from January 1977. The subpoena, aimed at the company itself rather than at specific individuals, indicated that the commission was investigating senior officials of the parent company and not just the international division, according to a government official familiar with SEC procedures.

Court documents indicated that the commission was looking into how the company calculated its earnings, recognized income, capitalized its repair and maintenance costs and valued its assets.

In general, if a company wanted

Japan's Reserves Rise

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's external reserves rose \$2.2 billion in May to \$24.4 billion, from \$24.2 billion at the end of April, the Finance Ministry said Wednesday.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
Price	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
420	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60
430	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60
440	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60
450	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60
460	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60
470	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60
480	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60
490	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60
500	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60	12.50-12.60

Valuers: Swiss World S.A., 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland. Tel. 31 02 51. Telex 28 305

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION AND TERMINATION OF CONVERSION RIGHTS

Komatsu Ltd.

(Kabushiki Kaisha Komatsu Seisakusho)

7 1/2% Convertible Debentures due June 30, 1990

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of July 1, 1975, as supplemented by a First Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 1, 1982 (effective as of October 1, 1982) between Komatsu Ltd. (the "Company") and First National City Bank (now Citibank, N.A. as the "Trustee") under which the above-designated Debentures were issued, \$547,000 aggregate principal amount of the said Debentures of the following distinctive numbers has been drawn by lot for redemption on June 30, 1983 through the operation of the sinking fund at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof:

REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RM															
(To be redeemed in full at \$1,000 each)															
689	1208	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1468	1469	1470	1471	2180	2360	2438	2439	2460
REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RV															
(The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)															
589 (13,000)				797 (11,000)				806 (15,000)							
REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RX															
(The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)															
460 (12,000)			747 (10,000)			748 (10,000)			871 (3,000)						
474 (11,000)			748 (10,000)			750 (10,000)			977 (10,000)						
REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RB															
(The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)															
575 (11,000)		1350 (1,000)		1458 (25,000)		1462 (25,000)		1481 (2,000)							
577 (8,000)		1439 (25,000)		1459 (25,000)		1483 (25,000)		1470 (1,000)							
1098 (5,000)		1440 (25,000)		1460 (25,000)		1484 (25,000)		1472 (25,000)							
1329 (2,000)		1457 (25,000)		1461 (25,000)		1485 (25,000)									

COUPON DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTER M			
(To be redeemed in full at \$1,000 each)			
977	2486	4386	5680
5619	13881	15849	18821
20800	25029	31115	44001
44753	44750	44916	45007
45073	1007	2459	4887
5925	9672	13882	18234
18235	18236	20801	25030
25031	25032	25033	25034
25035	25036	25037	25038
25039	25040	25041	25042
25043	25044	25045	25046
25047	25048	25049	25050
25051	25052	25053	25054
25055	25056	25057	25058
25059	25060	25061	25062
25063	25064	25065	25066
25067	25068	25069	25070
25071	25072	25073	25074
25075	25076	25077	25078
25079	25080	25081	25082
25083	25084	25085	25086
25087	25088	25089	25090
25091	25092	25093	25094
25095	25096	25097	25098
25099	25100	25101	25102
25103	25104	25105	25106
25107	25108	25109	25110
25111	25112	25113	25114
25115	25116	25117	25118
25119	25120	25121	25122
25123	25124	25125	25126
25127	25128	25129	25130
25131	25132	25133	25134
25135	25136	25137	25138
25139	25140	25141	25142
25143	25144	25145	25146
25147	25148	25149	25150

The Debentures referred to above will become due and payable, AND UPON PRESENTATION, AND SURRENDER THEREOF (those Coupon Debentures to have all coupons appearing thereon maturing after June 30, 1983) will be paid on said redemption date at Citibank, N.A., 111 Wall Street, Receive and Deliver Windows—5th floor, New York, NY 10043, principal offices of Citibank, N.A. in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt/Main, London, Milan, Paris, and Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A., and the principal offices of J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd. (London), Banque Européenne de Tokyo, S.A. (Paris), Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg (Luxembourg), The Fuji Bank, Limited (London), The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. (London) and The Sumitomo Bank, Limited (London), as the Company's Paying Agents. From and after said redemption date, interest on said Debentures will cease to accrue.

Interest payable June 30, 1983 to holders of fully Registered Debentures shall be paid to the persons in whose names the Debentures are registered at the close of business on the Regular Record Date which shall be June 15, 1983 and said interest shall be mailed to the registered holders. If the holder does not elect to convert, coupons maturing June 30, 1983 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

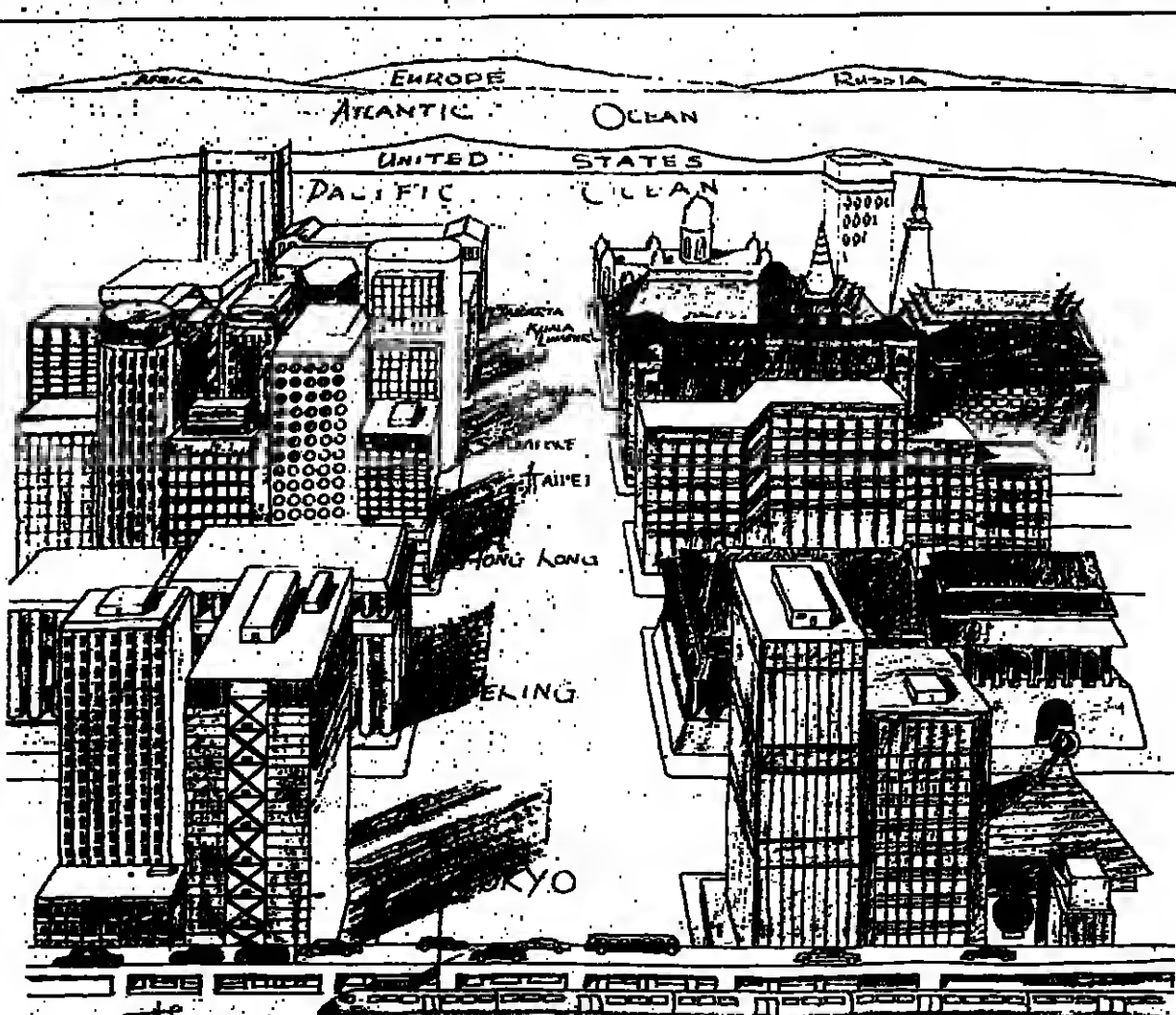
The above specified Debentures called for redemption may be converted at the option of the holders thereof into Common Stock of the Company, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") or European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") representing Common Stock of the Company at any time prior to, but not after, the close of business on June 28, 1983 at a conversion price (with Debentures taken at their principal amount translated into Japanese Yen at the rate of ¥294.20 equals \$1) of 348.70 Japanese Yen per share of Common Stock. At the Close of Business ON JUNE 28, 1983, SUCH CONVERSION RIGHTS WILL TERMINATE AS TO ALL DEBENTURES BEING REDEEMED AS SPECIFIED ABOVE.

Due to a change in the Japanese Commercial Code effective October 1, 1982 the Company shall effect delivery of only that number of issuable shares, ADRs or EDRs representing a unit of 1000 common shares or an integral multiple thereof. For any conversion not resulting in an integral multiple of 1000 shares, the Company will pay a cash adjustment in United States Dollars based on the market price of the common stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the dollar/yen exchange rate on the date of conversion. At the present time the conversion of a single \$1,000 Debenture would result only in the payment of a cash adjustment and no shares would be issued. If converted on May 23, 1983 the cash adjustment would be approximately \$1,778 for such \$1,000 Debenture. If more than one Debenture is deposited for conversion at any time by the same holder, the number of shares issuable upon conversion shall be calculated on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures deposited. Debenture on or prior to June 28, 1983 at any of the above mentioned offices of the Company's Paying Agents (acting as Depositories or Subdepositories) together with a written election to convert stating the name(s) and the address(es) of the person(s) to whom the ADRs, EDRs, common stock and/or cash adjustment is to be delivered. Bearer Debentures deposited for conversion must have the June 30, 1983 and all subsequent coupons attached. Fully registered Debentures deposited on or after June 15, 1983 must be accompanied by the interest payable on June 30, 1983.

On May 23, 1983, the closing sale price on the Tokyo Stock Exchange of the Common Stock was 500 Yen per share.

KOMATSU LTD.
By: CITIBANK, N.A.
as Trustee

May 27, 1983



OUR TOWN

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SPORTS

Wilander Beats McEnroe, Gains Semis

Rain Thwarts French Open Quarterfinalists Vilas, Higuera in 5th Set

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Defending champion Mats Wilander of Sweden won 23 consecutive points on route to defeating second-seeded American John McEnroe, 6-2, 6-2, 6-0, in a quarterfinal match Wednesday at the French Open Tennis Championships.

After brilliant first set, in which he played a serve-and-volley game, on the slow clay of Roland Garros Stadium, McEnroe folded; in the end, he was humiliated — winning only seven of the match's last 47 points.

The tournament's last quarterfinal was halted by rain and falling light Wednesday. After 4 hours 13 minutes, plus 90 minutes of rain delay, No. 8 seed José Higuera of Spain led fourth-seeded Argentine Guillermo Vilas, 6-2, 6-1, 4-4, 2-1 (15-love). The match was to resume Thursday, with the winner to face Wilander.

The other semifinal will pit Frenchman Yannick Noah and Christopher Rogers-Vasselin.

Wilander's phenomenal run

turned the match around at a time when the 18-year-old seemed about to lose the third set. McEnroe led, 4-2, and was at 40-15; he had an easy forehand for a 5-2 lead, but missed. That started it.

Wilander took the next four points and the game. He then won four successive love games, taking him to 1-0 in the fourth set, and went to 40-love in the set's second game before McEnroe broke the spell.

At the start of the match McEnroe seemed ready to wipe Wilander off the court. The Swede played his usual cautious baseline game, and a series of McEnroe drop shots left him flat-footed at the back of the court. "It surprised me," Wilander said. "I had never seen John play shots like that. I didn't know he could do it."

But the No. 5 seed refused to abandon his tactics. He started the second set with a service break; McEnroe pulled level at 2-2, but then lost his own serve and, finally, the set, 6-1.

With a deft combination of drop

shots, stinging volleys and passing shots down both wings, McEnroe swept to a 3-0 third-set lead and held his one-break advantage until the match turned dramatically in the seventh game.

The real crum came after Wilander had served to pull even, 4-4. On the first point of the ninth game, the American's stop volley was ruled out. McEnroe disputed the call, but after a delay of several minutes the chair umpire upheld the decision.

At that point, the American's concentration seemed to evaporate. The microphone on the umpire's chair went dead, and so did McEnroe. He went on to lose the game at love, his second his success; there were three more in a row yet to come.

"I cannot remember ever winning 23 points in a row before," said Wilander.

McEnroe, 24, admitted he let the match slide away. "I choked in the third set. I should have won that set, 6-1."

"I let up and couldn't get my

concentration back again. It started when I missed a few balls. It happens to me more on clay than on other surfaces. There are no excuses. He played a lot better than I did."

Observed Wilander of McEnroe's third-set lapse: "He argued over a line call. It didn't disturb me, but I think it disturbed him. I think he should do this a bit less, and then he would play a bit better."

McEnroe had won his three previous encounters with Wilander, including a 6½-hour Davis Cup match in St. Louis last year and two exhibitions. "But this was the first time we had met on clay, which is my surface," Wilander said. "It is very different from the faster courts."

McEnroe saw himself as coping better on clay — "but I still need to improve. There is an reason why I can't beat these guys here. But if you play badly, you deserve to lose."

The women's semifinals were also scheduled for Thursday.



John McEnroe
... But if you play badly, you deserve to lose."

Ojeda, Stanley Nip White Sox, 2-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BOSTON — Bobby Ojeda and Bob Stanley combined on a seven-hitter to outduel Floyd Bannister as the Boston Red Sox edged Chicago, 2-1, here Tuesday night and snapped a four-game White Sox winning streak.

Ojeda (3-1) gave up a first-inning home run to Carlton Fisk but allowed only three more singles before being relieved by Stanley in the sixth with a runner on second. Stanley gave up three more singles, two in the ninth, while earning his

10th save. Stanley, who has figured in 11 of Boston's last 20 victories, has a league-leading earned-run average of 1.09.

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ART BUCHWALD

'Evil in the Court!'

WASHINGTON — Journalism is becoming a very dangerous profession. In libel suits in the United States, lawyers for the plaintiffs are now demanding that newspapermen not only turn over their notebooks to courts, but are also demanding that a reporter and his editors testify as to what was going on in their minds when they were producing the story. Many judges have decided to let the lawyers pry into the heads of journalists and editors to try to prove there was malice in their thinking.

There are reporters who object to this line of questioning as a threat to the First Amendment. But I'm not one of them. I'd like to confess today how I arrive at a column and what goes through my mind when I'm doing it.

The other day I read that the Supreme Court had ruled 8 to 1 against Bob Jones University in a tax case. Bob Jones U. apparently was practicing racial discrimination, and the court said the Internal Revenue Service was correct in deciding that the fundamentalist school was not entitled to a U.S. tax exemption.

Then I read that Bob Jones 3d, the president of the university, commented after the ruling, "This is the same court that has decided to murder innocent babies, and takes prayers — the word of God — out of our public schools. I have pity for the heathens who sit on the Supreme Court, pity for their damned souls and their blighted minds. . . . We're in a bad fix in America when eight evil old men and one vain and foolish woman can speak a verdict on American liberties."

Well, this sounded like a good story. The first thing that went through my mind is that Jones had been unfair to at least one justice, William Rehnquist, who was the only one on the court who had voted to give the school its exemption despite its racial policies, so he shouldn't have been included as one of the "eight evil old men" with "damned souls and blighted minds." Besides not being evil, he isn't that old.

The next thing that went through my head was that I know most of the Supreme Court justices, including the chief, and while I've questioned some of their decisions, I

haven't noticed any one of them possessing a "damned soul" or a "blighted mind." But who am I to judge? Maybe it takes a fundamentalist preacher to be able to see evil in someone's soul, especially when he loses a big case to the Supreme.

What made the decision an interesting subject for a column was that the Reagan Justice Department, instead of defending the IRS, decided to come out on the side of Bob Jones University.

I looked back in my notebooks, which I keep in case a judge wants to subpoena them, and discovered that the president said he didn't have the authority to take away a tax exemption from a school that practiced racial discrimination.

He ordered the attorney general not to go into the U.S. Supreme Court and defend the president's own Internal Revenue Service. With no one to speak for the government, the court appointed an outside lawyer, the distinguished former secretary of transportation, William Coleman, to argue the case for the IRS.

So what you finally wound up with was the U.S. Justice Department and Bob Jones University vs. the IRS and the people of the United States.

After reading my notes, the next thing that went through my head was how lucky we were that the Supreme Court voted the way they did, or we would never know how Bob Jones 3d felt about those sinners who didn't see things the way he did, particularly when it came to money matters. I frankly was on the fence about the case, but after Jones proved to be such a bad loser, I am now glad as a citizen, my taxes aren't going to hell.

Jones, as a man of God, can look for heavens wherever he wants to. But I don't want him to do it with my money. I might even ask the Lord to forgive him for what he said about the "eight evil old men" on the court. But when he calls Justice Sandra O'Connor "a vain and foolish woman," I have to take umbrage. It was an uncalculated sexist remark about a very fine lady, and is unworthy of a man who is now head of the leading "non-tax-exempt" institution of higher learning in the land.

Faulkner's Tobacco Clue

By Herbert Mitgang

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Through a combination of luck and persistence, a short story written in longhand by William Faulkner in 1926 that foreshadowed some of his greatest work has finally been deciphered and will appear in print for the first time June 9. Experts consider the story a key to the most important books written by the then-struggling future Nobel laureate in literature.

"It's the most significant unpublished Faulkner story in existence," said William L. Joyce, director of the New York Public Library's Rare Books and Manuscripts Division.

Called "Father Abraham," the 24-page manuscript was originally conceived by Faulkner as the beginning of a novel that he tried to write early in his career. For years he played with and abandoned the seminal characters in the story — the Snopes family — using them to fill the background of his developing tableaux of Yoknapatawpha County. But they continued to haunt him until, in 1940, they fell into place creatively and were brought to the center of one of his longest novels, "The Hamlet" (1940).

"Father Abraham" is the germ of the whole Snopes trilogy and it is Faulkner's finest piece of writing before "The Sound and the Fury," said Professor James B. Meriwether of the University of South Carolina, who edited the manuscript. "The young Faulkner did nothing more ambitious or more successful — and I'll stand behind that statement."

The manuscript of "Father Abraham" tells the tale of how Flem Snopes first came to the Mississippi town of Frenchman's Bend and sold a bunch of wild Texas range ponies to his neighbors. The section of the ponies later became the basis for Faulkner's famous short story, "Spot-Top Horse."

An advance proof of the story shows Faulkner in an early philosophical, historical and ponderous mode: "The man is gone, his dream and his pride are dust with the last dust of his anonymous bones, and in its place but the stubborn legend of the gold he buried when Grant swept



William Faulkner

through the land on his way to Chickamauga."

More important, in thickets of brilliant Faulknerian writing, the story reveals the writer's despair about the new class of poor whites — branded "rednecks" in correspondence by the author and his friends — in the changing South.

"The Snopes sprang unannounced from a long line of shiftless tenant farmers — a race that is of the land and yet rootless, like mistletoe, living nothing to the soil, giving nothing to it and getting nothing of it in return; using the land as a harbor instead of an imperious yet abundant mistress, passing on to another farm. Canning and dull and clannish, they move and halt and move and multiply and marry and multiply like rabbits, magnifying them and you have political hangers-on and professional officeholders and prohibition officers; reduce the perspective and you have mold on cheese."

Meriwether said that the ideas behind "Father Abraham" were used in "As I Lay Dying" (1930) and in "Absalom, Absalom!" (1936). The Snopes family reappeared in "The Town" (1957) and "The Mansion" (1959), rounding out the trilogy that began with "The Hamlet."

The uncertainties faced by Faulkner as a young writer can be surmised from a letter he wrote from Oxford, Mississippi, to Horace Livings in 1927. The New York publisher had just re-

jected his book, "Flags in the Dust," and Faulkner was worried about how he was going to eat and pay back a \$200 advance. Wisely, he wrote, "I still believe the book will make my name as a writer." Then he added that he was working "spasmodically" on a book which would take "three or four years to do; also I have started another which I shall finish by spring, I believe." That other book, never finished, was "Father Abraham."

Through an unusual set of circumstances, the manuscript of "Father Abraham" survived for 30 years in the archives of the New York Public Library's Rare Books Collection, which specializes in acquiring any books or manuscripts containing a reference to tobacco, however remote. For instance, the Arents Collection acquired the manuscript of "The Importance of Being Earnest" by Oscar Wilde because the plot includes a cigarette case. George Arents Jr., who made a fortune in developing cigarette-manufacturing machinery, endowed the collection.

On the opening page of the Faulkner short story, there is a sentence that reads: "He chews tobacco constantly and steadily and slowly, and no one ever saw his eyelids closed." That mention led to the purchase of the Faulkner short story by the library for \$300 in 1953 from Philip C. Duschnes, a Manhattan rare-book dealer.

Although there is no question about the authenticity of the holographic manuscript, there is some mystery about who possessed it before it was sold to the New York dealer. "We have no records that would disclose how we obtained it," said Fanny Duschnes, widow of the dealer, who died in 1970. "Of course, it would be worth considerably more now. Some time ago we sold another Faulkner manuscript, his one-act play called 'The Marstones,' to a private collector for \$215 and it was auctioned a few years ago for \$32,000."

The curator of the Arents Collection, Bernard McGuire, said that there was no information in the library's records about the provenance of the manuscript before it was acquired by Duschnes.

PEOPLE

Saudi Sheikh Loses Property Suit



John Wayne

The Saudi Arabian billionaire Sheikh Mohammed al-Fassi must pay back a \$200 advance. Wisely, he wrote, "I still believe the book will make my name as a writer." Then he added that he was working "spasmodically" on a book which would take "three or four years to do; also I have started another which I shall finish by spring, I believe." That other book, never finished, was "Father Abraham."

In a book about John Wayne's final years, his former secretary and confidante Pat Stacy writes about how the late actor considered suicide when the cancer that ravaged his body forced him into another round of painful hospital treatment. "Pat, I want you to go home and bring back my Smith and Wesson 38," she quotes the actor as saying. "I want to blow my brains out." When she refused to bring him the gun, she writes, he exploded: "Don't you understand? I want to kill myself, get it over with." Four years later, the incident still makes Stacy shudder. "I learned that Duke asked Pat [his son] to do the same thing, but of

course Pat wouldn't," she said. "After he went home from the hospital, I didn't worry that he would use the gun. Not with Marilee [his youngest daughter] in the house. She was the one person he worried what would happen to after he died." Later, she discovered that when Wayne was entering his final surgery at UCLA Medical Center, he told the surgeon: "Well, here I am. We have to try. Pat and my kids have talked me out of shooting myself." "Duke: A Love Story," written by Stacy with Beverly Limes, is an intimate view of the star's final six years. Stacy, now 42, was Wayne's secretary and says she became his lover. Their relationship was businesslike until June 1975, when Wayne was making "Mickey" in Seattle and living on board his boat, the Wild Goose. His wife, Pilar, had visited the location, then left, and the marriage appeared in trouble. Stacy writes about coming back to the boat after a festive dinner with the Wayne entourage. She was about to head for her cabin "when Duke took me gently by the arm and escorted me to the top of the staircase. It seemed the most natural thing in the world to go with him," Wayne died on June 11, 1979, and she was left \$30,000 in his will. Two years ago, Stacy married the estate planner Richard Donahugh.

A 66-year-old man who was wrongly convicted at age 18 of murdering a detective and came within two hours of being executed

in 1938, has been awarded \$1 million by a New York court. Adnan Zaiman, 66, of New York City, was imprisoned from 1938 to 1961 and sought \$10 million from the state. The award was made May 24 by the Court of Claims, 21 years after his release, but was just disclosed. Zaiman's claim had been turned down three times. Zaiman said he would take a world cruise with his wife, Ruth, who waited for him while he was in prison and married him when he was released. Zaiman would end up with half of the money after he paid his lawyers one-third of the award. He said he also has \$300,000 in bills for treatment of an endocrinological disease and psychiatric care. Zaiman was 18 and about to start a football career at Columbia University when he was "framed" in 1938 for the murder of Michael Foley, a New York City detective. He said witnesses perjured themselves about his involvement, and he was prosecuted by a zealous district attorney with state-wide ambitions, Thomas E. Dewey, who later became governor. He said he spent three months on death row at Sing Sing before his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Calling his 24-year jail term a "nightmare," Zaiman said he was beaten several times in prison and one beating caused a "90 percent" loss of vision in his left eye. In 1962, the state Court of Appeals reversed the conviction after witnesses who had testified against him at his trial admitted they had lied. Zaiman said he would like to establish a foundation to aid prisoners unjustly accused of crime. He said the foundation would also fight capital punishment.

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan underwent a successful operation for removal of gallstones and was reported in satisfactory condition, hospital officials said. Zia, 59, is scheduled to remain in the hospital for about a week and will rest for another week at his Rawalpindi home.

Jihan Sadat, widow of the late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, was awarded an honorary doctorate of law by the University of Hartford in Connecticut.

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